# The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,936 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1887.


LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain | FRIDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| L NEPAUL | 3536 | 600 | L. M. Wimmer | 11th Mar. |
| —ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | W. A. Wheler | 18th ,, |
| L THAMES | 4101 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 25th ,, |
| M TASMANIA | 4488 | 800 | C. G. Perrins | 1st Apl |
| L GANGES | 4198 | 800 | E. Stewart | 8th ,, |
| — NIZAM | 2726 | 500 | R. Hazelwood | 15th ,, |
| L COROMANDEL | 4198 | 800 | I. Reeves | 22nd ,, |
| M SUEAT | 3142 | 550 | W. G. Nantes | 29th ,, |
| L PESHAWAR | 2930 | 600 | L. H. Moulle | 6th May. |
| —SIAM | 3041 | 500 | W. D. Worcester | 13th ,, |
| L CASHAY | 2953 | 500 | S. Ashdown | 20th ,, |
| | | | | TUESDAY. |
| M BENGAL | 4752 | 900 | W. B. Andrews | 24th May. |

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BOKHARA | 2941 | 550 | C. Edwards | 18th March. |
| ROHILLA | 3540 | 700 | W. Garratt | 1st April. |
| ROSETTA | 3501 | 700 | G. W. Brady | 15th ,, |
| VERONA | 3115 | 550 | W. J. Webber | 29th ,, |

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company

Bombay, February 25, 1887.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

[illegible] to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
[illegible] to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

| Steamer. | Tons. | H.P. | Bombay. | Genoa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | 10th March | 1st May. |
| D. BALDUINO | 5,000 | 800 | 1st April | 20th ,, |
| MANILLA | 5,000 | 800 | 20th April | 10th June. |
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 10th May | 7th July. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

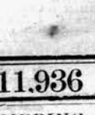
| Steamer. | Tons. | To sail |
|---|---|---|
| ARCHIMEDE. | 4,000 | 13th March. |
| BISAGNO. | 4,000 | 16th April. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 22, 1887.

### AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

1887.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| THISBE | L. Lemessich | 3800 | 450 | 16th March. |
| ORION | G. Mattiazzi | 3500 | 550 | 1st April. |
| AMPHITRITE | B. Gelcich | 4600 | 650 | 7th do. |
| ELEKTRA | G. Ragusin | 4200 | 600 | 1st May. |
| MEDUSA | E. Perini | 3500 | 550 | 7th do. |
| PANDORA | P. Meras | 3500 | 550 | 1st June. |
| TITANIA | S. Meras | 4200 | 600 | 7th do. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 80 |

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for 4 MONTHS at the following rates:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480 |

*Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail. 1887. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MEDUSA | E. Perini | 3,500 | 550 | 14th March. |

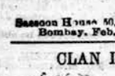
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Feb. 14, 1887.

### CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following departures are arranged:—

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Commander. | On or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| *CLAN MURRAY | 2103 | E. Norfolk | 21st March |

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CLAN MCKENZIE | 2954 | H. L. Wilson | 1st April |

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For rates of passage, &c., apply to the Agents.

Special quotations for families and parties.

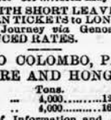
FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

*This steamer carries neither Surgeon or Stewardess, and passages are granted at reduced rates.

Bombay, 2nd March 1887.

### ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H.P. | Commander | 1887. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s.s. PERSIA | 3,550 | 480 | Capt. R. Hutchison | 26th Mar. |
| s.s. ROUMANIA | 3,387 | 480 | Capt. J. Harris | 9th April |
| s.s. ARABIA | 3,344 | 480 | Capt. J. Laird | 23rd ,, |
| s.s. ASIA | 3350 | 481 | Capt. J. Craig | 7th May. |
| s.s. BELGRAVIA | 5000 | 500 | Capt. G. C. Boothby | 23th ,, |

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, December 27, 1886. Agents.

GENTLEMEN wishing to SUBSCRIBE to the FUND for PRESENTING an ADDRESS of congratulation and giving a suitable entertainment to SIR DINSHAWJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, KNIGHT, are requested to send in at their earliest convenience to the Bank of Bombay their contributions not exceeding Rs. 50 and not below Rs 10 from each subscriber.

NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY,
For self and Joint Hon. Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th February 1887.

### HILLGROVE HOTEL.
COONOOR—NILGIRIS.

VISITORS to COONOOR will find all the comforts of a home at this popular Hotel at moderate terms. Accommodation may be had in private or TABLE D'HOTE apartments.

FOR TERMS, &c.,
Apply to the PROPRIETOR.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE.

THERE will be an AUCTION SALE at the Stores Depot, Parel, on MONDAY the 7th March, commencing at 2 o'clock, of a large quantity of OLD UNSERVICEABLE STORES consisting of packing cases, zinc linings, leather cuttings, rubber cuttings, old ropes, lamps, iron tanks and cans, shovels, chains, a church harmonium, scrap iron, wire and telegraph materials, beam scales, wooden casks, office tables, cupboards, chairs, woollen clothing, waste paper, old cast steel files, &c. &c.

Lots now on view.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th February 1887.

AUTHORISED

### BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

*Complete and easy reference*

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

*Cloth Limp Cover.*

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATEYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th March, 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 7th March (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "UMBALLA," 1,905 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th March, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

### DOUBLE-ACTION HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES.

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 5-8 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, the 21st March, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th March, at 5 p.m.

s.s. HENZADA ..... 978 tons About 15th April.
s.s. HUZARA ..... 3078 ,, ,, 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, March 4, 1887. Agents.

### WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
5, Apollo Street, Bombay.

OCTOBER BREW.—YOUNGER & SON'S celebrated INDIA PALE ALE, in Hhds. full to bung. Rs. 60.

Special Rates for quantities, Messes and Contracts.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

OWING to the Import Duty on Spirits having been raised from Rs. 4 to 5 per gallon, we are reluctantly obliged to increase our rates of Whiskies an 1 Brandies, by Rs. 2 per case; the new prices will be in force from the 20th February, of which please take note.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

| | Per 1 dos. quarts. | Per dos. pints. |
|---|---|---|
| Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or | Rs. 55 0 | Rs 58 0 |
| Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry | ,, 52 0 | ,, 54 0 |
| Heidsick's Dry Monopole | ,, 58 0 | ,, 60 0 |
| Dry Klite Choix Champagne | ,, 46 0 | ,, |
| First Quality Dry | ,, 38 0 | ,, |

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Goldlack, extra | Rs. 44 0 | ,, 47 0 |

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Laubenheimer | Rs. 15 0 | Rs. 18 0 |
| Deidesheimer | ,, 16 0 | ,, 19 0 |
| Geisenheimer | ,, 17 0 | ,, ,, |
| Leibfrauenmilch | ,, 21 0 | ,, 24 0 |
| Steinwein | ,, 21 0 | ,, ,, |
| Hochheimer Berg | ,, 25 0 | ,, 28 0 |
| Radesheimer | ,, 26 0 | ,, 29 0 |
| Marcobrunner | ,, 28 0 | ,, 31 0 |

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Braunebergor | Rs. 15 0 | Rs. ,, |
| Liebfrauenmilch | ,, ,, | ,, 21 0 |
| Berncastler-Rosenberg | ,, 18 0 | ,, ,, |
| Josefshofer | ,, 28 0 | ,, ,, |
| Oberemmeler-Rosenberg | ,, 28 0 | ,, 31 0 |
| Steinberger | ,, 28 0 | ,, 31 0 |
| Scharzhofberger | ,, 34 0 | ,, ,, |
| Johannisberger | ,, 33 0 | ,, 36 0 |

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MEDOC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sauterne | Rs. 20 0 | ,, |

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good Old Red Port | Rs. 19 0 | ,, |
| Fine ,, ,, | ,, 22 0 | ,, |
| Very fine ,, ,, | ,, 27 0 | ,, |
| Most particular Preserved Old Red Port | ,, 38 0 | ,, |

CLARETS.

From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chateau de Franda | Rs. 13 0 | Rs. 15 0 |
| St. Julien Medoc | ,, 14 0 | ,, ,, |
| Les Canons | ,, 16 0 | ,, 18 0 |
| Chateau Grand Lebrun | ,, 18 0 | ,, ,, |
| Chateau Leoville | ,, 19 0 | ,, ,, |
| Chateau Lo Roc St Estephe | ,, 21 0 | ,, ,, |
| Chateau Lafitte | ,, 23 0 | ,, ,, |
| Chateau Mauvesin | ,, 27 0 | ,, ,, |

From MUNNER & FILS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Haut Canon | Rs. 15 0 | ,, ,, |
| Margaux Medoc | ,, 17 0 | ,, ,, |
| Chateau Larose | ,, 22 0 | ,, ,, |

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Listrac Medoc | Rs. 13 0 | Rs. 2 0 |
| Cru de Barreyre | ,, 16 0 | ,, ,, |

From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIENN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hungarian Claret | Rs. 17 0 | ,, ,, |
| Chateau Roemer | ,, 16 0 | ,, ,, |

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Carlowitzer | Rs. 12 0 | ,, 14 0 |

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| St. Julien, Star Label | Rs. 12 0 | Rs. 14 0 |
| ,, Red Bar | ,, 12 0 | ,, 14 0 |
| Chateau Larose | ,, 20 0 | ,, 23 0 |

BRANDY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H. Montroe and Co. *** | Rs. 20 0 | |
| F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy | ,, 73 0 | |
| Cognac, Fine Champagne { Muneet- Red Bars fils. | ,, 26 0 | |
| Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules | ,, 28 0 | |
| Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules | ,, 31 0 | |
| Vieux Cognac fine Champagne | ,, 36 0 | |
| Charles Lervoire very old Brandy *** | ,, 78 0 | |

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Volnay | Rs. 21 0 | |
| Chambertin | ,, 28 0 | |

WHISKY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thistle Blend Whisky *** | Rs. 26 0 | |
| ,, * | ,, 24 0 | |
| Ben Cruachan's Blend * | ,, 22 0 | |

BEER.

| | Per doz. qts | Per doz. pts |
|---|---|---|
| St. Paull Beer | Rs. | Rs. 3 12 |
| Bavarian Export Beer | ,, 6 0 | ,, 3 8 |
| Grimm's Pilsener Beer | ,, 5 4 | ,, ,, |
| Pilsener Beer | ,, 6 8 | ,, 3 8 |
| Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles | ,, 5 4 | ,, ,, |
| Antone Dreher's Vienna Beer | ,, 6 0 | ,, 4 |

SUNDRIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vin Marasque a case of 24 Bottles | Rs. 40 0 | |
| Finest Kummel | ,, 30 0 | |
| Finest Italian Vermouth | ,, 30 0 | |
| Swiss Cheese in tins from 1bs. 10 to 20 | Rs. 0 11 | per lb. |
| Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs. | ,, 2 4 | per tin. |

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

| | Per 1 lb. tin | Rs. a |
|---|---|---|
| Danish Butter, finest | | 1 4 |
| Italian Butter, finest, extra quality | ½ lb. tin at | 0 9 |
| ,, ,, | 1 do. | 1 0 |
| ,, ,, | 2 do. | 1 12 |

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

| | Per Large Tin | Per Small Tin |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a | Rs. a |
| Asparagus | | 0 10 |
| Celery | | 0 10 |
| French Beans | | 0 10 |
| Young Nut Beans | | 0 10 |
| Young Peas I. | | 0 12 |
| ,, II. | | 0 10 |
| Peas for Soup | | 0 12 |
| ,, Carrots | | 0 10 |
| ,, in Water | | 0 10 |
| Small Sausages | | 1 8 |
| Smoked Sausages | | 1 8 |

TERMS—

Net cash, no discounts.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Rampart Row

Bombay, Feb. 25, 1887.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 26, Apollo Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 5th March 1887, at 3-30 p.m.:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1886 to Declare a Dividend, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

### FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

*Price List on Application.*

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

CUPS AND SAUCERS, PLATES, DISHES, PANS, BASINS, SAUCEPANS, KETTLES, GRIDIRONS, &c.

Full details on application to

TREACHER CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### DOUBLE-ACTION HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES.

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 5-8 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

THE most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India-rubber Washer complete.

| Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware— | Cash price. Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| No. 000 Half gallon size Wicker covered | 7 8 |
| ,, 00 One and a half gallon size | 9 8 |
| ,, 0 Two and a half gallon size Wicker covered | 12 0 |
| ,, 1 Three ,, gallon size | 12 8 |
| ,, ,, Wicker covered | 15 0 |
| ,, 1 Three ,, gallon size | 17 8 |
| ,, ,, Wicker covered | 20 0 |
| ,, 2 Five gallon size ,, | 24 8 |
| ,, ,, Wicker covered | 27 0 |
| ,, 3 Six ,, | 30 0 |
| Pocket Filter (no Traveller should be without one). | 9 0 |

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & CO., Limited.

### LINEN TOWELS.

HUCKABACK (FACE) TOWELS.
Rs. 1-12, and 2-4 per dozen.

DIAPER (FACE) TOWELS.
Rs. 13-1, 19-8, 22-8 per dozen.

DIAPER NURSERY TOWELS.
In pieces containing 12 squares, Rs. 10-8.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

### LUND & BLOCKLEY,
CLOCK AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS

BY SPECIAL WARRANT
TO HER MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA OF ENGLAND
AND
EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CLOCKS.....from...Rs. 10 to 10,000
WATCHES..... ,, Rs. 10 to 10,000
JEWELLERY (Gold London made) various articles from Rs. 10 to 10,000
ELECTRO-PLATE (Best Sheffield) various articles from Rs. 5 to 1,000
TABLE CUTLERY, &c. &c.
ALL MARKED AT
LONDON CASH PRICES.

TERMS 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY,
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, THE INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS, &c. &c.,
AND MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

| MANUFACTORY | INDIAN BRANCHES, | AND AT |
|---|---|---|
| Little Pulteney Street, LONDON. | FORT, BOMBAY. | 42 Pall Mal LONDON. |

AND
EAST STREET POONA.

### DIAMOND AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS.

A FINE COLLECTION in all the latest Designs on hand.

From Rs. 35 to Rs. 600.

GEMS mounted to order of any of the undermentioned patterns desired in the time specified. A single Stone, Claw or Gipsy, setting in one day.
5 Stones, half Hoop, setting in three days.

LOOSE BRILLIANTS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, &c., to pick from at the current market value.

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

### JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complete favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House South Audley Street, London.

### BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

### MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

### THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TWENTY-FIFTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Broach, on SATURDAY, 5th March 1887, at 4-30 p.m., Madras Time, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and pass ng the Audited Accounts made up to 31st December 1886.

By order of the Directors.
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Agents

Broach, 23 February 1887.

### THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, Ld., BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Broach, on SATURDAY, 5th March 1887, at 5 p.m., Madras Time, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1886.
2nd. To Sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd. To elect a Director for the ensuing year in place of the one who retires, but who is eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

And notice is also hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from 25th February to 5th March 1887, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Broach, February 23rd 1887.

### SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 20. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A GOOD LOOKING and powerfully built BAY ARAB HORSE, 5 years, 14·3, an excellent brougham or doggart horse. Rs. 600.

A well bred black Waler Gelding, 3 years, 15·2 high, very fast and stylish in harness, quiet to ride, Rs. 700.

A nutmeg grey Persian Horse, up to great weight, a good saddle horse, 5 years, 15·3. Price Rs. 500.

A handsome Bay Arab Pony, good trapper, Rs. 300.

A pair of Bay Waler Mares, about 15 hands, 7 and 8 years, well bred, good workers and in regular use. Price Rs. 1,100. To be seen by appointment.

## RHINE & MOSELLE WINES

| LAUBENHEIM. | HOCHHEIM. | JOHANNISBERG. | FINE MOSELLE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use. | A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate and fine. | The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste. | Fine, full flavour. |
| Bottles.....Rs. 18 0 } Per doz. | Bottles.....Rs. 25 0 } Per doz. | Bottles .....Rs. 44 0 } Per doz. | Bottles .....Rs. 33 0 } Per doz. |
| Half Bottles. ,, 10 0 } cash. | Half Bottles. ,, 13 8 } cash. | Half Bottles. ,, 23 8 } cash. | Half Bottles. ,, 18 0 } cash. |
| GEISENHEIM. | NIERSTEIN. | SPARKLING WINES. | SUPERIOR MOSELLE. |
| Good flavour and body, can be well recommended. | Very soft and good bouquet. | Superior Hock. Delicate flavour & bouquet. | Very fragrant. |
| Bottles.....Rs. 21 0 } Per doz. | Bottles.....Rs. 28 0 } Per doz. | Bottles .....Rs. 27 0 } Per doz. | Bottles .....Rs. 27 0 } Per doz. |
| Half bottles. ,, 11 8 } cash. | Half Bottles. ,, 15 0 } cash. | Half Bottles. ,, 20 0 } cash. | Half Bottles. ,, 21 0 } cash. |
| STEINWEIN. | LIEBFRAUMILCH. | FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN. | FINEST NONPAREIL MOSELLE. |
| Of great fragrance, pure and natural. Glass Jugs...Rs. 27 per doz. cash. | A very fine, full bodied wine, rich in character and flavour. | The very finest wine of its kind. | Very rich, delicious bouquet. |
| | Bottles .....Rs. 31 0 } Per doz. | Bottles .....Rs. 45 0 } Per doz. | Bottles .....Rs. 45 0 } Per doz. |
| | Half Bottles. ,, 18 0 } cash. | Half Bottles. ,, 24 0 } cash. | Half Bottles. ,, 24 0 } cash. |

### TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

SIR PHILIP GREY EGERTON.

LADY EGERTON and I have stayed in this Hotel for a week and were very satisfied with the attention and management.

22nd January, 1887.

This Hotel is I think the best in Bombay. The Manager and the Servants are very obliging and attentive.

28th November, 1886.

C. H. T. CROSTHWAITE,
Chief Commissioner, C. P.

COLONEL BADDOCK.

A Comfortable Hotel and the Manager always obliging. The new Rooms are cool and clean

10th November, 1886.

## FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

## BEER AND STOUT.

WE desire to call special attention to the undermentioned brands, for which we are sole Agents in this Presidency. We can strongly recommend them as being in every way suitable for consumption in India, as they have been specially brewed of a light gravity to meet the prevailing taste.

READ BROTHERS' BOTTLING.

BASS'S ALE, "Dog's-head" bottling—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... Rs. 17 4 Cash.
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... ,, 24 0 ,,

GUINNESS' STOUT, "Dog's-head" bottling—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... ,, 17 4 ,,
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... ,, 24 0 ,,

JOHN AITCHISON & Co., EDINBURGH.

LIGHT BRILLIANT ALE, "Chariot" brand—
Per case of 4 dozen quarts ..... ,, 22 0 ,,
Per case of 8 dozen pints ..... ,, 30 0 ,,

GEO. YOUNGER AND SON, ALLOA.

INDIA PALE ALE, "Revolver" brand—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... ,, 16 8 ,,
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... ,, 22 8 ,,
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons ..... ,, 60 0 ,,

WILLIAM McEWAN.

INDIA PALE ALE—
Per hogshead of about 52 gallons ..... ,, 60 0 ,,

PILSENER BEER.

FRUSCHOPPEN, our own selection—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... ,, 16 8 ,,
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... ,, 22 8 ,,

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND MESSES.

### CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

### THE PERFECTION OF A CIGAR

IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED JAVA TOBACCO,

BY SPENCER AND Co.,

At their Factory in Trichinopoly by experienced workmen.

IT IS
Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long, put up in neat Cedar wood boxes of 50.
Price Rs. 2-8 per box.
Four boxes or 200 cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1
or
Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars can be delivered at any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 185.

THE "BEACONSFIELD"
is equally good,
Made from precisely the same tobacco.
Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes.
Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1, | 4½ inches | long | Rs. 3-0 per box |
| No. 2, | 4 ,, | ,, | ,, 2-12 do. |
| No. 3, | 3½ ,, | ,, (thin) | ,, 2-8 do. |

The following quantities of each can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.
3 Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3,
or
1,000 cigars delivered to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 125. No. 2, Rs. 112-8.
No. 3. Rs. 100.

THE "GOLD MOHUR"
is a mild Havannah-shaped cigar.
*Made from selected Dindigul tobacco*
in boxes of 100.
No. 1, Rs. 16 per 1,000. No. 2, Rs. 15 per 1,000.
2 Boxes No. 1, or 4 Boxes No. 2 can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re 1,
or
1,000 cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 112-8. No. 2, Rs. 100.

THE "SIESTA"
is a rather fuller flavored cigar, with reed.
*Made from selected Dindigul tobacco*
in boxes of 100.
Rs. 15 per 1,000.
300 of these cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 Cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 117-8.

SPENCER AND CO.,
MADRAS, BANGALORE AND OOTACAMUND.

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC.

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four Star and Three Star qualities are Fine Old Cognacs, needing no recommendation from us.

Two star quality is a most excellent Brandy, though comparatively new.

The quality we distinguish as "Monogram" brand is remarkably good at its price, suitable or admixture with Aërated Waters.

Four star...Rs. 41-0. Three star...Rs. 36-0.
Two star ... ,, 33-0. One star ... ,, 30-0.

Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.

The Brandies also in bulk and in Jars of two and four gallons.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

## RACING WATCHES
COMBINING ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

MARCKS & CO., Ld., beg to invite the attention of the Public to their large Stock of CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

1. Chronograph only. In stout German Silver Case, with Crystal Glass Front, Rs. Keyless, three actions:—Starting, stopping, and flying back, medium size ..... 35
2. Silver double Crystal Case,

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### VOLUNTEER JUBILEE TOURNAMENT.

To be held on the Oval, Bombay, on the 9th and 10th March 1887.

Open to the Navy, the Bombay Army both European and Native, all enrolled Volunteers of the British Empire, the Indian Marine and the Bombay Police.

In all competitions Europeans will compete with Europeans and Natives with Natives, except where specially arranged otherwise.

Volunteers wishing to compete with Volunteers only are requested to notify this at time of making their entries.

PART PROGRAMME.
ATHLETICS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 27. Horizontal Bar. | 33. Putting the Shot (16 lbs.) |
| 28. Parallel Bars. | 34. Throwing the Cricket Ball. |
| 29. Horse Vaulting. | 35. Throwing the Hammer (16 lbs.) |
| 30. Pole Leaping. | |
| 31. High Jump. | |
| 32. Long Jump. | |

*Entrance Fees for the above.*
Europeans 4 annas for each event.
Natives 2 annas for each event.

Entries may be arranged through :—
Capt. F. C. TURNER, B B. & C.I. Ry. Vols.
Lieut. E. F. NICHOLSON, Bombay Vol. Rifles.
Lieut. C. R. HAWKINS, G. I. P. Ry. Vols. and the HON. SEC. Vol. Jubilee Tournament, 47, Medow Street, Fort.

Entries may be made immediately and should be completed on or before Saturday the 5th March 1887. In exceptional cases entries will be permitted on the Ground but at double rates.

E. F. NICHOLSON, Capt. B. V. Rifles.
Hon. Sec. for Athletics, Medows Street, Fort

### ALFRED THEATRE,

BOREE BUNDER,
THE FASHIONABLE EVENING RESORT.
INDUBITABLE SUCCESS
OF THE RENOWNED AND ONLY
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,
THE DONATORS OF MIRTH AND MUSIC.
ANOTHER GREAT PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
SATURDAY, MARCH 5TH.
Read a few of the items.
MDLLE. MAY HABGOOD
Will play the Brilliant Pianoforte Fantasia, Killarney.
The latest London and Parisian Novelty,
THE VANISHING LADY.
The instantaneous disappearance of a Lady in full view of the Audience.
The stage is carpetted, the lady seated on a chair, and under chair a newspaper is placed, when instantly the lady disappears. This great illusion has been crowding the Eden Theatre, Paris, for months.
Miss ADA MAVEN'S New Patriotic Song, "Balaclava."
HUDSON'S LANCASHIRE CLOG SONG AND DANCE.
"THE PET OF BALTIMORE AND YANKEE BOY."
Mr. SIDNEY COLVILLE,
The Colonial Humorist, Ventriloquist, &c., in his impersonation of the Doctor's Boy.
Misses BLONDECK and REEVES,
In their Tyrolean Duets, with Mandoline and Guitar Accompaniments.
The Champion Lightning Cartoonist of the World, Mons. FLEURY, in his wonderful Drawings, Sketches, and Caricatures.
The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with the Screaming SKETCH—
THE SKELETON WITNESS.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Rs. 3, 2, 1, and 8 Annas.
Box-plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Doors open at 8-15. Performance to commence at 9, Carriages at 11.
T. HUDSON, Proprietor and Manager.

### GAIETY THEATRE,

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 5TH MARCH 1887.
VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.
Mr. K. N. Kabrajee's New Gujrati play,
BHOLEE JAN,
Being a Parsi adaptation of Boncicault's
COLLEEN BAWN.

### CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF VENICE, 3,207 tons, will sail for Liverpool on or about 25th March. The Cabins are on deck amidships and each contains 2 berths. Punkhas and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried.

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, March 2, 1887. Agents.

### SPORTING.

ARCHER & CO.

GENTLEMEN are requested to PAY and RECEIVE on the Race-course SATURDAY IMMEDIATELY after the last race, as we must leave SATURDAY NIGHT for the Umballa Meeting.

### CHUBB'S NEW PATENT STEEL FIRE AND THIEF RESISTING.

S
A
SAFES.
E
S.

SOLE AGENT FOR BOMBAY.
EDULJEE PESTONJEE.

### NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 o'clock of the 17th instant, for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS and STORES required for the use of the Light Ship, Pilot Schooners, and other Vessels of the Port Department, for one year from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888.

The Tenders should include delivery after Examination and approval at this Office of all stores at the several stations for which required.

The Tenderer will be required to enter into an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract in respect to the description, quantity and quality of the articles to be supplied, and their prices.

A Schedule of estimated quantities and any further particulars can be obtained at this Office.

The Tenders will be subject to the approval of the Trustees of the Port, and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

HENRY MORLAND, Captain, I. M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.
Bombay, Port Office, 1st March, 1887.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—At the Special General Meeting called for MONDAY, 7th inst., motions to the following effect will be proposed :—(1) by Thomas Blaney, Esq., "That it be an instruction to the Town Council that when submitting any large work, exceeding in estimated cost the sum of Rs. 5,000, for the sanction of the Corporation, plans and estimates of such work be at the same time submitted." (2) by Framjeebhoy Viaram, Esq., "That the Commissioner be asked whether it is desirable that the supply of private markets throughout the city should be increased, or whether it is more advisable that new markets should be provided and maintained by the Municipality ?"

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation,
and Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 4th March 1887.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

1. SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of from 1,000 to 7,000 BRASS of good dry Hill Earth (free from stones) including carriage for covering cutchra deposits to be delivered on the Flats at such points and such times as may be required during the Official year 1887-88, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 2 p. m., of the 14th March 1887.

2. Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 under a Sample of Earth. The successful Tenderer will be required to pay the full Stamp Duty on his contract and to deposit such further sum as with the Rupees 1,000 deposited with the Tender will be equal to ten per cent on the value of the total quantity of earth to be supplied.

3. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Health Officer.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,
J. S. WEIR,
Health Officer,
Bombay Municipal Commissioner's Office, 3rd March, 1887.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 p.m., on TUESDAY the 15th day of March 1887, for the following works :—

1. Earth filling in the compound of the Municipal Stores, Chinchpoogly.
2. Purchase of surplus stone, lying at Bhomdarwada Reservoir.
3. Forms of Contracts, Specifications, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.
4. Tenders should be accompanied by Deposits of Rs. 500, and Rs. 450, respectively, to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contracts.
5. Further Deposits of Rs. 500 and Rs. 450, respectively, will have to be paid by the Contractors whose Tenders are accepted.
6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 4th March 1887.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY,
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.

THE TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited, will be held at No. 5, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m.

[1] To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1886.
[2] To declare a Dividend.
[3] To elect Director and Auditor.
[4] To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 2nd March, 1887.

SALE OF TIMBER IN THE KODIBAG DEPOT NEAR KARWAR.

NOTICE is hereby given that about 935 teak logs measuring about 2889 Khandis [more or less] will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Kodibag Forest Depot near Karwar, on TUESDAY, the 15th March 1887.

Terms of sale—cash, or payment to the Accountant General on the 2-4 day following the sale. In case of the latter the purchaser shall be required to intimate the payment by Telegraph to the Forest Ranger in charge of the coast depots, Karwar.

For further particulars apply to the Forest Ranger in charge coast Timber depots, Karwar.

L. MACGREGOR,
Acting Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Conservator's Office, S. C., Camp Kodibag, Karwar District, 25th February, 1887.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year].

A PERFECT TIMEKEEPER.

RUNS 28 HOURS WITH ONE WINDING.
REGULATES TO A MINUTE A MONTH.
RARELY GETS OUT OF ORDER.
REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED ONE RUPEE.

### THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year].

KEYLESS

THE WATCHMAKER, London :—"The Waterbury is guaranteed to give a maximum of results in time keeping at a minimum of cost."

Rs. 8-8. MANCHESTER EXAMINER :—" The Waterbury is a splendid timekeeper."

MANCHESTER COURIER :—"Experience enables us to say that they are admirable timekeepers."

### THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year].

RELIABLE.

BIRMINGHAM POST :—" Keeps accurate time, and is a good-looking and handy watch."

Rs. 8-8. GLASGOW HERALD :—"A good timekeeper."

GLASGOW CITIZEN :—" A good timekeeper."

### THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year].

ACCURATE.

GLASGOW EVENING NEWS :—"I have tested the watch thoroughly, and have nothing but good to say of it."

Rs. 8-8. LEEDS MERCURY :—" The Waterbury Watches keep excellent time."

NORTHERN EVENING EXPRESS :—" A marvel of cheapness, and a good timekeeper."

### THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year].

DURABLE.

NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE :—" A real timekeeper."

NEWCASTLE LEADER :—"We have tried it alongside a twenty-five pounder, and the one kept as near St. Nicholas as the other. We know no higher praise than this."

Rs. 8-8. THE SHEFFIELD TELEGRAPH :—" Of the timekeepers in vogue, none is more popular than the Waterbury Watch. Never has a better article been produced for the money."

### THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year].

Unsolicited Testimonials from all parts of India received daily.

HANDSOME. *Nov. 16th, 1886. Salt Dept., Vepery.*

After more than two years' experience, I have much pleasure in testifying to the worth of the Waterbury Watch. For its perfect performance, and its wonderfully good watch, and will, I feel confident, be appreciated by the Madras public, to whom it is now being introduced for the first time.

G. W. FIRTH.

Mr. F. G., Egmore, Madras, writes to us :—" I see you are advertising the Waterbury Watch for sale at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 8-8, and I feel that I must write and tell you what I think of the Waterbury watch. I bought one about a year ago, from a Calcutta Agent, for Rs. 11-14-0, and I have used it regularly ever since. It is a most accurate timekeeper, and is still as good as new, in appearance as well as working. I have had no trouble of any kind with it, and can recommend it as an excellent timekeeper (to the minute), and a cheap and durable watch. Several friends of mine have also invested in these watches, and they all speak of it as a *capital* good article."

Rs. 8-8.

### THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

SELDOM GETS OUT OF ORDER.

Convalescent Depôt,
Kasaulie,
Punjab.
3-12-86.

GENTLEMEN,

Rs. 8-8. Kindly send 2 Waterbury Watches, one each to the following persons . . . since I got my watch it has kept excellent time and it is the admiration of all who have seen it both for look and cheapness. If you will send me some bills I will be most happy to circulate them amongst the men of the depôt. I think it is a pity they are not more widely known because a watch like the Waterbury is a boon to soldiers in India. I regulated mine with one of Benson's 6 Guinea Specials and now it is not a second out either way with it.

I now remain,
Yours faithfully,
UBHIN MILLS,
Corpl. 3rd Division Guards.

### THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.)

EASILY REPAIRED.

GENTLEMEN,—The other day I was shown a watch by Babu Peary Mohun Ghosal, the private clerk of H. B. Hederstedt, Esq., of the O. & R. Railway. He spoke in highest terms about the watch, and said the Waterbury Watch was the best of all the so-called cheap and accurate watches of the day. So I have been persuaded to write you to send me one per return V. P. Post to the following address—

Khoodi Ram Mistry,
E. W. MILLS,
Dhariwal,
Rs. 8-8. *February 18, 1887*

MY DEAR SIR,

. . . . . The four Watches we have got here are going very well and give perfect satisfaction. As far as my own is concerned, it has not varied one minute since the third day after I got it. I have been in the watch repairing trade 10 years before coming out here, and I can safely say that I never came across anything so good and at so cheap a price. Please send me two more in good order by V. P. P., and oblige

Yours truly,
JOHN W. LEE.

### THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

CHEAP.

The HINDU of the 15th Nov. 1886 says :—"We are indebted to Messrs. Addison and Co., the well-known firm of Madras, for a silvernickeled cased keyless watch. From a perusal of our advertisements it will be seen that several of the English Provincial organs have borne testimony to the merits of the Waterbury Watch. The price is only Rs. 8-8, and it is guaranteed for one year. They look remarkably well, and are very cheap."

Rs. 8-8.

The BANGALORE DAILY POST of the 27th Nov. says :—Messrs. Drummond and Co., of South Parade, have been appointed Sole Agents for these watches, upon which there is just now a great run. The price, Rs. 8-8, should bring them within the reach of all, and be especially convenient as 'Xmas presents or prizes.

### THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION.

The BANGALORE SPECTATOR of 27th November says :—Messrs. Drummond and Co., of South Parade, have been appointed Sole Agents here for these very popular watches. How they can be sold for Rs. 8-8 is a marvel. They should be especially recommendable to soldiers or for Christmas gifts and prizes.

Rs. 8-8. The CEYLON OBSERVER (the leading daily paper in Colombo), says :—"We have seen one of these watches, and we must say that it is a wonderfully cheap article, especially as the Waterbury Company undertake to keep it in repair for a year, except, of course, in cases of accident or ill-usage.

### THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

PARTS INTERCHANGEABLE.

Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury. The Company undertakes to pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch purchased in India since October 1st, 1886, who may be killed while a passenger by accident on any Indian Railway during 1887, the sum of RUPEES ONE THOUSAND

Rs. 8-8.

### THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year].

May be obtained from local agents, from SOUNDY & Co., Limited, or at the Office of the Company for India, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

*Agents wanted throughout the Country.*

Chains in all Patterns for the Waterbury from One to Four Rupees.

Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver; will stand acids.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CALADIUMS.—True to name, Rs. 15 per dozen. Dormant Roots can be had, or sent by Post. THOMAS BROMLEY, Importer of Plants, Mahim, Bombay.

TO-LET, SUPERIOR RESIDENCE, Rampart Row, well open to the Sea breeze. A suite of Three Large Lofty Rooms, newly decorated, front enclosed verandah, bath-rooms, with water laid on. Apply, HOAR and Co.

WANTED, a light MAIL-PHAETON in good order. Reply to "G." care of this paper.

FOR SALE, A Bareilly Cart, Harness, and Arab Horse. Apply to "S. C.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE BOOKS TO-DAY at Sorabjee Cowasjee's Auction Room, being clearance Sale Stock of COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay for Confectionery, Biscuits, Bon Bons, &c., every thing. W. J. ESSAI.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES Limited, for Brushes, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Clothes, Stove, Crumb, Plate, Scrubbing, &c. W. J. ESSAI.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, for Stilton, Gorgonzola, Roquefort, Gruyere, Gloster, Cheddar and Dutch Cheeses, Hams and Bacon. W. J. ESSAI.

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TO-LET, House No. 17, Medow Street, or Third Floor separately, Open to Sea breeze. Rent Rs. 50. Apply to M.B. JEEJEEBHOY, Warden Road, or Mr. FLOWER, House Agent.

TO COTTON SPINNERS.—WANTED for a Mill Up-country a thoroughly competent SPINNING MASTER. Address "X. Y. Z," care of Manager of this paper.

CARPETS.—A Small Consignment of Real Tapestry in the following sizes, 12 t. by 9 ft., 13½ ft. by 10 ft. and 13 ft. by 12 ft. Prices moderate. Apply J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

LOST, on evening of 2nd instant, a large sized White BULL-TERRIER with Collar and Chain. Any one returning the Dog to "S R.," care of this paper, will be rewarded.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—FOR SALE a number of Magazines, bound and unbound, Old Newspapers, Brass Handlamps and Old Copper. Any reasonable offer will be accepted.

TO LET, on Parli Hill, Bandora, from 1st April to end of March next, a large and handsome upper-storied Bungalow. Rent moderate. Apply to Messrs CHALK, WALKER and SMETHAM, Solicitors, Bombay.

WANTED.—The Proprietor of an Up-country Paper desires to engage the services of a competent Co-Editor. He is prepared to offer liberal terms to one who has already been successfully engaged in this capacity. Apply to "D. T.," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE, GENUINE and ORIGINAL Complete WHEELER and WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES, DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., Sole Agents and Importers.

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ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED JUTE and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

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VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1, Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS, M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

WHERE can you buy a watch, worth the money you spend? A single trial will convince that such an establishment is KANNY & Co., 6, Rampart Row.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Gujarati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

BEST SHEFFIELD ELECTRO-PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY, finest quality, sold at London Cash Prices. MARCKS & Co., opposite the Clock Tower.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

NOVELTIES in PARIS MILLINERY for Ladies just received, and marked at moderate prices. THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., 23, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S H Coat and Trousers. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

ART FURNITURE.—The Ratnagiri School of Industry undertakes art and high class furniture and timber work of all descriptions. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY, as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1-4 postage, 1 anna.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE only WHITE MONKEY known to be in existence, purchased by the Waterbury Watch Company for shipment to Europe, is on view for a few days at Soundy and Co., Limited, Rampart Row. No Charge.

TO BE LET APPARTMENTS, "Mahaluxmee Building," opposite Mahaluxmee Station, open on all sides, suitable for a European Family. Five minutes' walk from Victoria Garden and Tramway. Apply to JAINARAYEN SITARAM.

PEARSE and CO. are removing to CHURCH GATE STREET, in the premises lately occupied by Mrs. LAKE.

THOMSON AND MYLNE'S
PATENT SUGARCANE MILLS.
For particulars of Depots, Authorized Makers, &c.,
Apply to
EWART LATHAM AND CO., BOMBAY,
Agents for the Patentees.

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A Story in dramatic form,
BY
CAMERON MACDOWALL,
Author of "Lady Margaret's Sorrows," &c., &c.

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"The language is full of vigour."—England, *the Primrose Chronicle.*
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THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
LLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma' After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable collection of Books, consisting of Novels, Tales, Law, Medicine, Presentation and Juvenile Publications belonging to Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co. Ld.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at their Auction Room, No. 41 Medow Street,

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th inst., Sale to commence at 1-30 p.m., the whole of the remaining lot of New Books from the Clearance Sale, &c.

Catalogues are ready.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, March 5, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property known as London Dispensary at Mhow and of the stock in trade, good will, &c., of Messrs. Utting and Co.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the Administrator General as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. G. E. Utting, to sell by Public Auction at Mhow, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th inst.

The valuable landed property known as the London Dispensary, consisting of bungalow, godown and stable, situate in the cantonment of Mhow, and bounded as follows :—

1. The bungalow which is registered under No. 117, is bounded on the north by the stables hereinafter thirdly described, on the south by the godown hereinafter secondly described, on the east by the public road, and on the west by the drain adjoining the Court House gardens.

2. The godown is bounded on the north by the compound of the bungalow No. 117, hereinbefore firstly described, on the south by the public road leading to the Court House, on the east by the public road, and on the west by the drains adjoining the Court House gardens.

3. The stable is bounded on the north by the public road, on the south by the compound of the bungalow hereinbefore firstly described, on the east by the public road, and on the west by the drain adjoining the Court House gardens.

The whole of the stock in trade, consisting of patent and other medicines, wines, sodawater machine and good will of the firm of Messrs. Utting and Co.

The personal effects of the late Mr Utting consisting of household furniture, wearing apparel and gardens.

The household furniture and personal effects will be sold at 2 p. m. and the bungalow, godown, stock-in-trade and good will be sold in one lot, and the stable in another at 4 p.m.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th March, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 20, Church-Gate Street, Fort, opposite Singer's Sewing Machines Depot, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, table and hanging lamps pictures, carpets, &c., the property of G. OTTO, Esq. The same comprises glassware, desert and tea services, plated cruet stand, biscuit box, breakfast cruet, tea and coffee pots, spoons and forks, candlesticks, cutlery and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as drawing room, dining, writing pier, dressing and washhand tables, sofa couches, drawing room, easy and without arm chairs, sideboard, teapoys, whatnot, iron bedstead, wardrobe, hatstand, cupboard, dressing glasses, Brussels carpet, table ornaments, flower vases, 3 lights hanging lamp, table lamps, bath and dispense room furniture, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 7th March, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " " dhoties.
10 cases white jaconets.
10 " drab drills.
4 " Tricot casimirs.
1 " printed mulls.
1 DOLLO Fun with rebounding lock.
1 small pleasure canoe with one mast & sail.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting sale-stor Dossabhai Mamedalir—

17 M—92 H 91—2 cases M and T. Avery's bright scale beams, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches.

By order of Messrs B Feroshaw & Co. and on account and at the risk of the Indentor Vithuldass Ramdass—

2 cases all wool superfine brood cloth of all colors.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Fazel Dossa.—

F D 101-13—13 cases lamps.

By order of Messrs. Toussaint and Boutillier and on account and at the risk of Hajee Noor Mahomed Moosa Suliman,

1 case containing 150 lbs. gold thread,

AT 3 P. M.

1 strong built office shigram.
1 second hand broughan.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY next, the 8th March, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 15, Hummum Street, near Messrs. Sassoon and Co., the valuable and handsome carved and plain French polished blackwood, teakwood, household furniture, 1, 2, 3 and 4 light hanging argand lamps, by Tucker, double light Hink's wall lamps, Silber's Kerosine oil table lamps, marble figures, mechanical toys, musical box, &c, the property of a deceased Parsee gentleman, the same comprises glassware, plated tea-pots, ice pitcher, spoons and forks, and valuable and handsome carved and plain French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, such as round tables, teapoys, chiffonniers, arm and without arm chairs, wardrobes, writing tables, conversation and sofa couches, glass door cupboards, 1, 2, 3, and 4 light hanging and table argand lamps, kerosine oil table wall and hanging lamps, flower vases marble figures, brass timepiece, glass epergnes, Brussels carpet, musical box, hand sewing machines, iron safe, pianos, reading lamps, pictures, &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instruction from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks, on TUESDAY, the 8th March, at 1 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable stores, returned by corps, hospital, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Action at Tank Bunder by order of Mr Meersamul Sowbux

150 tons superior 1st and 2nd class teak squares in small lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms

A consignment of books, consisting of about 1,000 volumes,

Also the library of an officer.

Prismatic compass and barometer.

Catalogues are published and the books are now on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, March 5, 1887.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; De BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCARINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
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Made simply with boiling water or milk.
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NOTES
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INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
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RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
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It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
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"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Morris.*

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| "SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet ..... | " 26 8 |
| FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend ..... | " 26 0 |
| OLD VATTED GLENLIVET ..... | " 24 4 |

### IRISH.

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| D. W. D., three Shamrocks ..... | Rs. 29 8 |
| Do. one Shamrock ..... | " 27 4 |
| FINE OLD, our own blend ..... | " 26 0 |

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Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all W

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

## CALENDAR—March, 1887.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... March, 10th., 1h 25'2m. a.m.
Last Quarter ..... ,, 16th, 6h. 33'4m. p.m.
New Moon ..... ,, 24th, 9h. 1'0m. p.m.

| Days. | Engagements, &c | Sun-Rise. | Sun Set. | High Water. | | Low Water. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| Sat. 5 | Bombay Volunteers' Parade, Town Hall, 5 p.m. | 6 18 | 6 5 | 6 18m | 1 0m | | |
| | Alcock, Ashdown and Co., Meeting, 1.30 p.m. | | 6 5 | 21 a | 1 15 a | | |
| | Bombay Gymkhana Sky Races, Mahalakshmi, 4 p.m. | | | | | | |
| | Concert at the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, 8 p.m. | | | | | | |
| Sun. 6 | 2nd Sunday in Lent. Reception of Archbishop Porter, Borce Bunder Station, 6 a.m. | 6 17 | 6 6 | 7 55m | 2 17m | | |
| | | | | 9 18 a | 2 20 a | | |
| Mon. 7 | Chamber of Commerce, Balloting for Elective Trustees 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. | 6 17 | 6 6 | 9 8m | 3 15m | | |
| | Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. | | | 10 4 a | 3 15 a | | |
| | Session S. & W. Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. | | | | | | |
| | Indian Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. | | | | | | |
| | Coorla S. and W. Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m. | | | | | | |
| | English mail expected per s.s. Tasmania.* | | | | | | |
| Tu. 8 | Chamber of Commerce, Balloting for Elective Trustees 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. | 6 16 | 6 6 | 10 4m | 4 7m | | |
| | | | | 10 46 a | 4 6 a | | |
| Wed. 9 | Town Council, 3 p.m. | 6 15 | 6 6 | 10 57m | 4 52m | | |
| | Volunteers Jubilee Tournament, Esplanade. | | | 11 27 a | 4 55 a | | |
| Thr. 10 | Volunteers Jubilee Tournament, Esplanade. | 6 14 | 6 7 | 11 46m | 5 34m | | |
| | | | | | 5 12 a | | |
| | Professor Peterson's Lecture on the Religious Literature of the Jain's, University Buildings, 5-30 p.m. | | | | | | |
| Fri. 11 | Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Sports. | 6 13 | 6 7 | 0 6m | 6 15m | | |
| | Departure of English mail per s.s. Nepaul. | | | 0 30 a | 6 26 a | | |

* Left Aden 5 p.m., on Tuesday, 1st instant.

## BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

...ay Gymkhana Races, Mahalakshmi, 4 p.m.
...neer Parade, 5 p.m.
...rt at the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, ...m.
...l Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.

...ELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Assyria (s), from Buarch.

...SSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Satara (s), for Coast and Karachi ; Africana (s), Inhambane and Delagoa Bay ; Kaiser-i-Hind (s), Marseilles, &c. ; Highfield (s), Elephant Point ; and Govino (s), Antweap.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Cuba left on Thursday and the s.s. Kaisar-I-Hind yesterday.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese intends holding an Ordination to-morrow in the Cathedral at 10-30 a.m.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 12th February, 1887, was 91,681 maunds, and in money Rs. 29,009.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 1,714. Of these 508 were new admissions, consisting of 245 Hindoos, 212 Mussulmans, 37 Parsees, and 14 Christians. The daily average attendance was 61·2.

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The relatives of the late Bai Soonabai, widow of the late Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee Rustomframma, have made a donation of Rs. 200 to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, in memory of the deceased. Also Mr. W. J. Best has made a donation of Rs. 20 to the same institution.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at Bhang Wady, touching the death of Krishna Gungajee, a labourer employed at a coach-building factory, aged 25 years. He was subject to epileptic fits from his birth, which came on him occasionally. Deceased was suddenly attacked with one of these fits yesterday, and died from its effects instantaneously. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Thukee, woman, aged 60 years, a labourer employed at the Prince's Dock Extension Works, who, on Thursday evening accidentally fell into the Dock excavation, and died from the effects of the injuries sustained, shortly after admission into the hospital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner at Byculla, touching the death of Yamoona, a young married woman aged 13 years, who committed suicide by drowning herself in the Sankli Tank, Byculla, in consequence of her husband scolding her for pledging ornaments without his knowledge. There were no external marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicidal death by drowning was recorded.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.—We are requested to state that some members of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay are zealously working to get up subscriptions for their school building on the Esplanade, the ground for which has been granted by Government. A considerable sum has already been put down, and efforts are being made to obtain enough to suffice for the building. It is generally known that the Government has made a grant of Rs. 500 per month, and the Municipality gives Rs. 5,000 annually for the education of Mahomedan boys. It is therefore hoped that such Mahomedan princes, chiefs and others, as have not as yet subscribed to the above fund, will be good enough to come forward and help their co-religionists.

A DARING PICKPOCKET.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Inspector Saunders charged Ahmed Dinmahomed and Jaffer Ismail, two youthful Musalman roughs, before Mr. Ryan, with committing the theft of a purse and abetting each other. It appeared that Pandoorang Vishnoo, a contractor, was going along a byelane in Kalbadevie on Thursday morning, when the two accused came up and crossed in front of him, and as one was passing he slipped his hand into a capacious open pocket in the contractor's waistcoat and abstracted a purse which was peeping out. The Hindu feeling the thief's hand in his pocket held him ; but he broke loose, and giving the purse to his accomplice, No. 2, ran away with the contractor in pursuit. The other, with the purse also fled, but dropped his prize and hid himself. They were eventually arrested. In passing sentence on them, Mr. Ryan remarked that it was a most daring theft in broad daylight, in a crowded lane. He sentenced No. 1 to two years' hard labour and warned him that if he was brought up again, he would be sent to the Sessions, and as he was an old offender he would very probably be transported, young as he was. The other accused was sentenced to six months' hard labor.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Maroti Luxamon, a servant in the employ of a muccadum named Ramjee Soonderji, was charged before Mr. Cooper by Pherozshaw Jeejeebhoy, a cart-weighing foreman, with having offered him a bribe. Mr. Barder, of the firm of Messrs. Winter and Burder, appeared for the prosecution, which is being instituted by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and Mr. Skipsey appeared on behalf of the accused. From an information filed it appeared that the complainant was employed by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company as a cart-weighing foreman at the Colaba siding. On the afternoon of the 24th ultimo the accused visited him at his office and wrote something in Gujerati on a leaf from a muccadum's pass-book and gave it to him. This was done in the presence of two native clerks, one of whom read the chit, and found it was an offer to the accused, promising him 3 annas for each maund he, complainant, would underweigh. The latter informed his superiors of the offer, and he was instructed if the accused appeared again to give him in charge of the police. Next day the accused went to the informant and produced three consignment sheets and asked him to mark ten maunds less in each sheet. On obtaining the acquiescence of the informant to do so, he left, but returned a few minutes later and gave informant some money. As he was doing so, a railway policeman, who was on the watch, seized and took him before the Goods Agent, Mr. Hewett. Inquiries were then made and these proceedings instituted.

## THE RECEPTION OF THE CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP.

THE following are the arrangements for the reception of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay at the Boree Bunder station to-morrow :—

His Grace the Archbishop is expected to arrive at 5 p.m. (Bombay time), at the Victoria Terminus, where he will be received by a deputation of the clergy and representatives of the various parishes, who will accompany him to the Cathedral.

On his arrival at the Cathedral his Grace will be received at the principal entrance by the clergy in accordance with the forms prescribed by the Ritual.

On entering the church the anthem *Ecce sacerdos magnus* will be sung by the choir, after which the *Te Deum* will be chanted by the clergy and choir alternately.

At the conclusion of the *Te Deum*, the Archbishop will ascend the throne, to receive the homage of the clergy, then proceed to the Altar, to give the solemn episcopal blessing to the congregation.

A procession will then be formed to conduct his Grace to the platform in the Cathedral compound, where he will receive the addresses in the name of the Catholics of the Archdiocese and of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. A pectoral cross will be presented to him by the parishioners of the Cathedral, and various deputations will offer their congratulations to him.

After his Grace's reply he will adjourn to the Parochial Hall.

As the accommodation in the Cathedral grounds is limited, it is requested that no carriages be taken into the compound.

## HIGH COURT.—March 4.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

### CLAIM BY A SON AGAINST HIS FATHER.

CASSUMBHOY AHMEDBHOY *vs.* AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY AND ANOTHER.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Scott, who in October last threw out a claim made by the plaintiff and appellant against his father with costs. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant ; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaisunker, and Dinshaw, for the defendant and respondent.

The plaintiff's claim was for Rs. 6,732 with interest from the 25th October 1870, being the amount with accumulation of interest, paid on the plaintiff's account by his maternal grandfather, Ruttonsey Tharoo, to the defendant's firm in 1859, and which amount the defendants were said to have held as trustees for the plaintiff. The first and second defendants were the plaintiff's father and uncle, respectively, who formerly traded in partnership. The firm entered into two ventures, one in fish, the other in wool, for which they furnished the capital, but the plaintiff's maternal grandfather, Ruttonsey Tharoo, was given a share. Plaintiff said that his grandfather had a half share out of which he gave to the plaintiff, then an infant of eight years, one-fourth of the fish venture and one-eighth of the wool. These two shares were kept apart in the accounts of the firm in the name of the son. When the firm was dissolved in 1870, the amount to credit in the name of the son was Rs. 6,732. But the first defendant, the father, appropriated this amount as his own property. The son claimed the amount with interest from his father, who, he said, only held the money as a trustee. The father, on the other hand, denied the receipt of any money on behalf of the son, said the account was only a *benamee* account, and repudiated any trust. He also said the claim, even if good, was barred by lapse of time, and that he could prove a complete set-off if necessary. The plaintiff said the claim was hidden from him till 1881, when his grandfather revealed the fact of the gift ; but the learned Judge below did not believe in that revelation. The defendant, on the other hand, said the plaintiff made the demand several years before 1881, and withdrew it on an explanation of the facts from the grandfather. In any case, Mr. Justice Scott thought it was quite clear on his own statement that the plaintiff knew of his alleged rights and slept upon them for more than three years before he filed the suit ; and under article 62 of the second schedule of the Limitation Act, read with sections 7 and 18, his suit would be barred even if the claim at one time was good. His Lordship dismissed the suit with costs. From that decision, the plaintiff appealed on the grounds, among others, that the learned Judge below was wrong in holding that the entries in the books of account of the defendant's father were admissible as entries and required corroboration under section 34 of the Indian Evidence Act ; that he ought to have held that the entries relied on by the plaintiff proved that the defendants held the moneys as trustees for the plaintiff on an express trust, or in a fiduciary character for the plaintiff ; that he was wrong in holding that the plaintiff's suit was barred by the Act for the limitation of suits ; and that he did not draw the proper inferences which he ought to have drawn against the defendants in suppressing certain documents and in endeavouring to conceal from the plaintiff certain entries in the books of account.

The reading of the evidence recorded in the Court below and the arguments of counsel were proceeded with.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

### A DECREE FOR DIVORCE.

ANNE REID *vs.* JOHN REID.

A DECREE *nisi* for a divorce was made in this suit by Mr. Justice Scott on the 27th July last in favour of the petitioner on the ground of adultery and bigamy committed by the respondent. The latter, who was said to be residing in Penang, had entered no defence. The petition, among other things, stated that the petitioner, Anne Young, spinster, of Jubbulpore, was on the 29th October 1867 married at Ahmedabad to the respondent, who then passed by the name of John Reid Watts. She lived with him at Broach until March 1869, when they proceeded to Scotland, and remained at Perth until March 1879. The respondent then went to Burma in command of the steamship Cornelia, a vessel which was intended to trade between Burma, Singapore, and Penang. Petitioner received letters and remittances from respondent up to January 1881, when he wrote to say that he was about to return to England. He did not, however, return ; and since then she had received no communication or remittance from him, and supported herself up till October 1884 by taking service as a domestic servant. In the month last mentioned she returned to India and afterwards ascertained that the respondent some time ago committed bigamy by going through the form of marriage with a Miss de Castro, at Mergui, who had been living with him as his wife in various places in Burma and Penang. Respondent had, without any reasonable cause, deserted petitioner from January 1881 ; there was no issue of the marriage. On the application of the Hon. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Feare, and Nicholson, for the petitioner, who stated that no cause had been shown against the rule within the six months allowed for it, his Lordship yesterday made the rule absolute.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

### A CHARITABLE TRUST SET ASIDE.

L. N. BANAJEE *vs.* BAPOOJEE RUTTONJEE LIMBOOWALLA AND OTHERS.

JUDGMENT in this case was delivered yesterday. The plaintiff had submitted the case for the opinion of the Court as to whether certain trusts declared by the will of Nowrojee Cursetjee Limboowalla with reference to one-third of a bungalow situated at Khetwady were legal and valid ; whether any of such trusts was legal and valid ; whether the direction of the testator that the bungalow should not be sold was not valid and binding ; and whether the plaintiff, as committee of the estate and effects of Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Limboowalla, an adjudged lunatic, and the defendants were now lawfully entitled to one-third share of the Khetwady bungalow. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandi, appeared for the plaintiff ; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by the same solicitors, for all the defendants.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said :—The one-third share of the bungalow at Khetwady, in Bombay, was set apart by the testator, who died on the 30th June 1857, for the performance of the ceremonies called "baj rozgar nirangdin, yezashni" and the annual ceremonies called "ghambar" and "doosla." The head priest, Jivanjee Jamshedjee Modi, has deposed that "muktad," a word derived from the Sanskrit, means the same as "doosla," and that all these ceremonies, except "muktad," which is celebrated for the benefit of the dead alone, are performed for the living as well as the dead. Excepting the ghambars, in which the Parsee community sometimes has a share though not always, these ceremonies are, according to the witness, performed for the advantage or comfort of private individuals only. The "baj rozgar" ceremonies are performed on the 4th, 10th, and 30th days after a death, and each subsequent month, for a year or longer, and, according to this priest, they are meant to induce the "frohars," or guardian spirits of the dead, to continue their good offices to the living, and also to show that the living have not forgotten the dead. According to Dr. Haug (Essays 2nd 2, page 96), these frohars were originally the departed souls of ancestors comparable to the pitras of the Brahmins and the manes of the Romans. Now they are regarded as guardian angels, each being of the good creation having one. The yezashni or, as Dr. Haug spells it in Gujerati, ijashnee ceremony is part of the bajroz. Baj appears to be a recitation (Essay 403). The ijashnee comes from a root meaning to worship by means of sacrifices and prayers. It is described by Dr. Haug (pp. 139, 281, and 394). Its connection with Brahminical ceremonies is explained ; as performed by the Parsee priests nowadays it contains, according to the learned author, all the elements which constitute the different parts of the jyolishtoma cycle of sacrifices, the prototype of all the Soma sacrifices. The Yasna is recited and prayers are said. The head priest deposes that at the ghambars prayers are recited for the living and dead, and sometimes feasting takes place. These ghambars, as Dr. Haug calls them, are feasts, marking the seasons, held six times a year, each lasting five days, in which afringans or blessings are recited over a meal, and an angel or deceased spirit is invited. The meal is provided in his honour and eaten by those present (pp. 224 and 409). The muktad fravardigan days (pp. 129) occur at the end of the Parsee year, and are occupied with ceremonies held in tender and religious memory of the dead. They are described at p. 212 of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's History of the Parsees. The head priest has stated that after the third day, the soul of the dead receives no spiritual benefit from these different ceremonies. But the Parsees consider their dead friends to be consoled by the remembrance of the living ; the other advantages of these ceremonies seem to consist in the propitiation of these frohars, or guardian spirits, who, according to Dr. Haug, are each a kind of prototype of some person, to be compared with the "ideas" of Plato. They are believed to comfort and protect the living, if propitiated. The nirangdin is described by the head priest as the consecrated use of the urine of a sacred white bull, which is kept by the community here. This product is applied outwardly, and some of it is drunk. This great purification ceremony is described by Dr. Haug (p. 241 and 255), who states that the custom has descended from the most ancient times, when a purifying and highly medicinal influence was ascribed to the fluid in question. The nirangdin requires a formal ijashne with Homa (p. 400). It is intended, says Dr. Haug, for the removal of any impurity whatever, it lasts nine days, and is chiefly practised by priests. According to the priest the living as well as the dead benefit thereby. The words of the will, as I understand them, point to benefits not open to all the Parsee community ; and from the evidence of the priest and the reference made to Dr. Haug's learned essays, I come to the opinion that the benefits which, according to the belief of the Parsees, result from the ceremonies specified are a consolation to the spirits of certain dead persons and comfort to certain living persons afforded by certain of the frohars or prototypes of the dead. In approaching the question of law, I take as authorities the cases that have been cited—Yeap Cheah Neo vs Ong Cheng Neo (L. R. 6. P. C. 381) and Fatma Bibi vs. Advocate-General of Bombay (L. R. 6 Bom. 42). The object of the rule against perpetuities is, as stated by their Lordships of the judicial committee, to prevent the mischief of making property inalienable, unless for objects which are in some way useful or beneficial to the community. An exception is made also, on grounds of public policy, in favour of gifts for purposes useful and beneficial to the public, and which in a wide sense of the word are called "charitable uses." In the present case, I am of opinion that neither the consolation of the dead nor the propitiation of the frohars is a "public use." The first object bears some analogy to the purpose of the dedication of the Show Chong house in the case of the devise with which their Lordships dealt. Their Lordships' observation appears applicable to Parsees in Bombay : "In this respect a pious Chinese is in precisely the same condition as a Roman Catholic, who has devised property for masses for the dead, and as the Christian of any church who may have devised property to maintain the tombs of deceased relatives." The other object, viz., the acquiring by a few private persons of benefits through the protection of the frohars seem to me to resemble a gift to a private company, and therefore not a gift to a charitable use (Cocks vs. Manners, L. R. 12, Eq. 574 ; Attorney-General vs. Haberdashers, Co. M. & K. 420). On the present question which arises under section 527 of the Civil Procedure Code in a case stated there has been no conflict, the parties being of accord that devise is void and the Advocate-General, as representing the charity, leaving them in the hands of the Court. For the reasons given I find that the trusts declared with reference to the one-third share of the bungalow at Khetwady are void, and that the direction in the will that it should not be sold is not valid nor binding, and that the plaintiff as committee of the lunatic and the first four defendants are lawfully entitled to the said one-third share. The decree will so declare and will incorporate the substance of clause 12 of the case stated and clause 14 thereof as to costs.

## INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE following are the fifty best scores in the fifth competition, fired on the 5th February. There was again an advance in the average shooting beyond that of the previous competition. The average of the fifteen prize winners in the five competitions compare as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| First Competition | 85·13 |
| Second do | 88·86 |
| Third do | 88·3 |
| Fourth do | 88·5 |
| Fifth do | 89·5 |

| Rank and Name. | Scores. 200 | 300 | 600 | Total. | Prizes. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vol Cornelisz, Calcutta | 31 | 31 | 31 | 93 | 50 |
| Corpl Edwards, G I P Ry | 31 | 31 | 31 | 93 | 30 |
| Vol Lenehan, Calcutta | 29 | 30 | 33 | 92 | 20 |
| Qr-Mr Sgt Henrice, Mad Ry | 31 | 31 | 29 | 91 | 15 |
| Vol Major, Bombay | 32 | 31 | 28 | 91 | 15 |
| Vol Hemsley, E I Ry | 31 | 32 | 27 | 90 | 10 |
| Vol Wright, E I Ry | 27 | 31 | 31 | 89 | 10 |
| Vol Atkins, Ghazipore | 29 | 34 | 26 | 89 | 10 |
| Sergt Parr, B B & C I Ry | 29 | 27 | 32 | 88 | 10 |
| Capt McPherson, B B & C I Ry | 27 | 31 | 30 | 88 | 5 |
| Capt Tickner, 3rd Punjab | 29 | 29 | 30 | 88 | 5 |
| Lieut Dale, E I Ry | 32 | 26 | 30 | 88 | 5 |
| Corpl Murphy, E I Ry | 28 | 31 | 29 | 88 | 5 |
| Vol Rutledge, 2nd Punjab | 30 | 29 | 29 | 88 | 5 |
| Sergt Bonnett, E I Ry | 28 | 32 | 27 | 87 | 5 |
| Colr-Sgt Arratoon, Calcutta | 28 | 34 | 25 | 87 | |
| Sergt Gidney, G I P Ry | 29 | 33 | 25 | 87 | |
| Sergt Mawhood, Poona | 32 | 30 | 25 | 87 | |
| Qr-Mr Sgt, Watkins, B'bay | 29 | 28 | 30 | 86 | |
| Colr-Sgt Harwood, Calcutta | 29 | 27 | 30 | 86 | |
| Corpl Baker, E I Ry | 29 | 29 | 28 | 86 | |
| Vol Green, Mysore & Coorg | 29 | 28 | 28 | 85 | |
| Vol G F Hollmer, Calcutta | 32 | 26 | 27 | 85 | |
| Lieut English, Bombay | 30 | 24 | 30 | 84 | |
| Vol Hill, G I P Ry | 28 | 30 | 26 | 84 | |
| Vol Lenehan, 3rd Punjab | 29 | 29 | 26 | 84 | |
| Vol Ducasse, E I Ry | 31 | 27 | 26 | 84 | |
| Vol Picken, E I Ry | 30 | 29 | 25 | 84 | |
| Corpl Nyss, Calcutta | 30 | 30 | 24 | 84 | |
| Vol Irvine, E I Ry | 30 | 30 | 24 | 84 | |
| Vol Stephens, Poona | 28 | 27 | 28 | 83 | |
| Corpl Conyers, B B & C I Ry | 28 | 29 | 25 | 83 | |
| Vol Jebb, G I P Ry | 27 | 31 | 25 | 83 | |
| Vol Chard, 1st Punjab | 29 | 32 | 22 | 83 | |
| Corpl Doming, E I Ry | 32 | 30 | 21 | 83 | |
| Capt Phillips, Rangoon | 27 | 31 | 24 | 82 | |
| Colr-Sergt Blake, M I Ry | 30 | 28 | 24 | 82 | |
| Lt Gerrard, Mysore & Coorg | 28 | 31 | 23 | 82 | |
| Lt Crosier, E I Ry | 22 | 29 | 30 | 81 | |
| Sergt Atkins, E I Ry | 27 | 24 | 30 | 81 | |
| Vol Farrell, 2nd Punjab | 28 | 25 | 28 | 81 | |
| Sergt Bowers, Calcutta | 30 | 23 | 28 | 81 | |
| Colr-Sergt Bell, Raj Malwa Ry | 27 | 28 | 26 | 81 | |
| Vol Harvey, 2nd Punjab | 28 | 28 | 25 | 81 | |
| Sergt McDonald, Poona | 29 | 27 | 25 | 81 | |
| Vol Wells, Raj Malwa Ry | 30 | 23 | 27 | 80 | |
| Colr-Sergt Maher, Rangoon | 27 | 27 | 26 | 80 | |
| Sergt Leach, Raj Malwa Ry | 28 | 27 | 25 | 80 | |
| Corpl Timms, Calcutta | 30 | 25 | 25 | 80 | |
| Sergt Allen, E I Ry | 30 | 30 | 20 | 80 | |

(Several 80s counted out.)

The sixth competition (and last of the season) is fixed for Saturday next, the 5th instant.

## SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

THE following amounts have been credited to the above Fund at the Bank of Bombay, subscribers are requested to send in their contributions to the Bank as soon as possible.

NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY,
For self and Joint Hon. Secretaries.

| Names. | Victoria Technical Institute. | Queen's Jubilee Fund. | School Feast. | Imperial Institute in L | Total. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Mr Mooljee Jewraj | 100 | 100 | ... | ... | 200 0 |
| Mr Tarla Topun | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 0 |
| Mr Edwin B Freeborn, (Second Subscription). | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 5 0 |
| Amount previously acknowledged | ... | ... | ... | ... | 305 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58,551 14 |
| | | | | | 58,856 14 |


## GRAFFENBERG PILLS.

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## INVESTITURE OF A NEW K.C.S.I

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal arrived at Dacca on Saturday evening at seven o'clock accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Colman Macaulay, Chief Secretary ; Mr Lyon, Under-Secretary ; and Captain Greenway, A.-D.-C. The object of his honor's visit was the investiture of the Nawab Sir Abdul Gani Meah with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Star of India. The Nawab gave a dinner party in the evening at the Ahsun Munzil, where covers were laid for seventy-six guests. The investiture took place at a durbar, held in the marble hall of the Shah Bagh Palace, in the presence of a very large assemblage. After the Lieutenant-Governor had taken his seat, Mr. Macaulay led the Nawab up to the dais and introduced him. Sir Rivers Thompson, after investing the Nawab with the insignia, gave a brief sketch of the history of this princely family from the time of its emigration from Kashmir and its settlement in Sylhet, after the invasion of Nadir Shah, to its final establishment in Dacca. His Honor then referred in detail to the many acts of loyalty, munificence and public spirit which have distinguished the Nawab's career. He alluded to his generous donations for the relief of sufferers during the Orissa famine, the famine of 1874, the Irish famine of 1879, and the famine in Persia. Wherever distress has called for alleviation, or any object of public sympathy was brought forward, the Nawab was always ready with a liberal contribution to the cause of charity. His generosity was not confined to cases arising in India ; he had subscribed without stint to the relief of distress in the United Kingdom and on the Continent of Europe, as well as in his native land. In short, no one could show a higher appreciation of the duties which the possession of a princely fortune entails than the Nawab Sir Abdul Gani Meah. In the Mutiny the Nawab had placed his whole fortune at the disposal of the State, and had laid the Government under deep obligations to him. As a member of the Provincial and Imperial Legislatures he had rendered valuable public service. His fellow-townsmen of Dacca owed to him the great boon of a water-supply and the embankment which now serves as a site of healthful recreation. His Honor also referred to the great public services of Sir Abdul Gani's son, Nawab Ashanullah, and read out, amidst loud applause, a letter from him announcing his intention of lighting the city with gas in commemoration of this auspicious occasion, and the enthusiasm displayed by the fellow-citizens in connection with it.

## PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

MR. JUSTICE Prinsep, in giving evidence at Calcutta on Feb. 28 said that the appointments made to the Statutory Service were generally disapproved, because sufficient regard had not been paid to the educational qualifications of those appointed. He would lay more stress on this qualification than on the claims derived from birth : the object should be to unite both. He would not insist on any residence in England, though he would encourage it as much as possible as a means of improving the officers selected. Although he laid great stress on educational qualification, he would not insist on a University degree being obtained, but some guarantee of education of an almost equivalent standard. He would retain the present system of examination for the Civil Service in England as now conducted, and the same limit of age. In respect to appointments to the Uncovenanted Service, he would allow the Judicial Service to remain as at present, but he would introduce a system of competition amongst nominees for the other services. He would extend the definition of natives of India in the Statute so as to include East Indians and Eurasians more generally, as a largely increasing class ; for if they were otherwise qualified, they should be admitted to the same privileges as Hindus, Mahomedans and other native classes. He would not appoint Subordinate Judges direct to the High Court, but only those who had proved their capacity after appointment as District Judges, and he would limit the number of such appointments to the proportion fixed for the Statutory Service. It was not safe to increase the number of Native Judges, as a class. In spite of all the disadvantages in their previous service and training, he considered the District Judges infinitely superior to Subordinate Judges, of whom they had a large experience in the criminal courts. He believed the people in India did not wish to have any extensive increase of native officers or larger powers conferred on them. The pressure was rather by those who hoped to get into Government service ; but the real question was how far such appointments could be conferred with proper regard to the efficiency of the public service, and the stability of Government. He had always been much impressed by the want of confidence shown towards native officials by their own countrymen. He believed the vast majority would always prefer to have their cases before European officers, and for this purpose were constantly applying for the transfer of cases, and they would do so in greater number if not discouraged. He also was impressed by the rule always acknowledged to be in India, and he believed, in no other country in the world, under which natives were never employed in parts of the country where they were connected by property or friends or relations. Also that it was found necessary to be constantly changing native officials after a service of three or four years in the same district, probably because they acquired local ties which impaired their usefulness. These and other similar considerations should be borne in mind in the further employment of natives, and especially in the higher offices.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Abdul Jubber said that the natives objected to the Covenanted Civil Service owing to the necessity of proceeding to England. This was the only objection he had heard.

Mr. Gomes, Deputy Magistrate, would abolish the Statutory Service. He would have one Civil Service for India, and would promote Uncovenanted men to some appointments now held by Covenanted Civilians.

He would allow the latter to hold the higher posts, which would number two-thirds of the whole.

The Hon'ble Chunder Madhub Ghose, Judge of the Calcutta High Court, would amend the rules of the Statutory Service, appointing to it only men of proved merit and ability from the Uncovenanted Service. As to the Civil Service, he urged the necessity of practical training both in civil and criminal work for young Civilians before appointing them to District Judgeships. Natives at present were more fitted for judicial than executive work in the higher branches of the Service ; but still, if entrusted with executive duties, they would discharge them equally well.

Mr. B. G. Gupta, C.S., officiating District Judge, Faridpur, advocated the abolition of the Statutory Service, though Government should retain the power of appointing a few men of proved merit and ability. In recruiting the Civil Service, he would have an examination in India and compel the selected candidates to go to England. He advocated fair play all round, and competition without distinction of race or creed.

Nawab Abdul Latif, C.S.I., showed the disadvantage under which Mahomedans suffered in competing for Government employment, and urged the necessity for remedying them. He would gain many a number of places for Mahomedans without regard to their position in competitive examinations. He would establish an Indian Haileybury and would have no examination held in this country until such a college was founded. The principle of making appointments as between Englishmen and natives should be based on political expediency ; that between Hindus and Mahomedans on numerical proportion.

Mr. A. O. Hume would sweep away the Statutory Service altogether. His evidence was generally similar to that of the native witnesses. Natives were not equal intellectually to Englishmen, but he would allow them to compete on equal terms with the latter.

## AN OFFICIAL WHO WOULD NOT SHAKE HANDS.

THE *Indian Witness* tells us that a gentleman who holds a Professor's chair in one of the Universities in the Southern States, has achieved a very unenviable notoriety in America, for refusing to shake hands with a gentleman of darker colour than his own. He has very properly been removed from his appointment, his conduct having awakened great indignation. But two or three days before we saw this incident in the *Witness*, a gentleman, who was making a casual call upon us, in referring to the Resident at ———, told us with what indignation he had seen this gentleman openly insult a very distinguished native officer at the ——— Court in the same way. The native gentleman in question held almost the highest official position in the native State. He is a man of refinement and education, and bears an unsullied character. Accustomed to meet Englishmen on a footing of courteous equality he held out his hand to welcome the new Resident in the ordinary way of shaking hands, not dreaming that it would be refused, and held it out long enough to create embarrassment. Our civilian Resident stiffly inclined his head, and refused to see the Minister's outstretched hand, and the latter withdrew it. If Lord DUFFERIN would like to know the name of this Resident and of the gentleman he thus insulted, we will give both. This same Resident, we are assured in spite of the large allowances attached to his office, lives absolutely and entirely at the expense of the Court to which he is accredited as our representative. Not only his house, but his table, his servants (we think) and the whole of his expenses, are paid by the Maharaja, with that diffuse hospitality, that characterizes Eastern Courts. And the vulgar fellow who is not above receiving and profiting by this hospitality, is too great a man to show the ordinary courtesy of a gentleman, to the highest officer in the State, a man more than equal to himself in all probability, in education and ability. We have no doubt that if we were to ask this gentleman the cause of his rudeness, he would tell us that the *prestige* of his position required to be upheld by him. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught both shook the hand of this native gentleman warmly as they did the hand of every official presented to them. But then a Royal Duke cares nothing for his *prestige*, and the Civilian does.—*Statesman*.

## ON THE USE OF TAR.

HITHERTO Tar has been administered in various forms, but drawbacks have existed, the principal being a repugnant flavour, and the great difficulty in accurately proportioning doses. Mr. S. GUYOT, a chemist, has rendered signal service by producing a concentrated solution of tar called "GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION," which renders the use of this justly valued medicament extremely simple. GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is undubitably the best remedy for cold, bronchitis, and consumption. When used it internally for colds, throat affections, and diseases of the skin and bladder, put a table-spoonful to a tumbler of water as a dose. Applied externally, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is used, as a wash, in cases of skin and scalp diseases, Prickly-Heat, and for Eczema. *Note* :—Habitual use of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a beverage is invaluable to consumptive persons, and to all who are weak and exhausted by fever, heat, and disease. In warm countries it is an excellent fortifying drink, especially recommended for its preservative power in cases of fever. Agents in Bombay : Messrs. Kemp & Co., Treasher & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Cooper, Madon & Co.

## MR. MALABARI AND THE SHRIEVALTY OF BOMBAY.

THE *Sind Times* says :—"It must be no doubt due to a spirit of fairness and generous appreciation in the bitterest critics of Mr. Malabari have taken no notice whatever of his refusal of the shrievalty of Bombay. From the very first they have never been under any delusion as to the ultimate object of the Bombay reformer. They were certain that Mr. Malabari was playing to the official audience, and official recognition, in his case, could assume but one form. Even the mildest or most ignorant of them were perfectly agreed that this was a 'fussy young man.' they offered, indifferently and gratuitously, to examine his mental condition, to foretell the decorations that the Government had in store for him, and to win which he was working so hard, they pointed out to him new and attractive spheres of work, and they all joined in heartily abusing him. This last was certainly the most encouraging, as it not only proved the righteousness of the cause, but gained Mr. Malabari a surprisingly large number of friends. If he had accepted the shrievalty—and it is probably the one remunerative appointment which is the most fitting recognition of public services—the wiseacres, who had predicted the course that the reformer was to run, would have at once proclaimed the wisdom and truth of their prophecies. Baffled, they murmured—they have not spoken—that the wily Parsee was flying at higher game. It was well known in confidential circles at least, that the sheriffs of the Jubilee year would be created knights, and Mr. Malabari in declining the shrievalty virtually declined knighthood which would have shortly followed. Probably, it may be now whispered, he aspires to be a peer of the realm. And his generous and fairminded critics maintain a discreet silence.

## THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

THE Oxford crew had, when the mail left London, on February 11, entered on their fourth week of practice, and as the race will be rowed sooner after term than is customary, they were expected to go into strict training on the 16th ult., which will give them five weeks and a half clear between the race. Of this ten days will be spent at Abney House, Bourne End, and ten days at Putney. Operations for the past few days have been confined to the home water. The practice of the Light Blues was also being carried on under favourable circumstances. The following were the crews as so far constituted :—

OXFORD.

| | | st. | lb. |
|---|---|---|---|

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 4.

FRENCH RENTES continue their upward course in a way which must be reassuring to optimists on the war question, Reuter's financial telegram of last evening reporting a further advance of ¼ per cent. in London, making the price of these Securities 108½. It remains to be seen what effect will be produced by the German Emperor's speech at the opening of the new Reichstag yesterday. Consols have remained steady at 107-8 ; and Sterling Loan was quoted at 100½ ex dividend. Silver Securities were called ½ per cent. down for Four per cents. at £69.½ and ¾ per cent. higher for Four-and-a-half at £71½ ; but these quotations, as might be surmised, are nominal, as is probably also that for Bar Silver, still given by Reuter at 46d. per oz. The Indian Council placed 3 lakhs more Bills on Bombay yesterday at 1s. 5½d., and 10½ lakhs of Wire Transfers at 1s. 5 17-32d., the former being at Wednesday's rate, and the latter at 1-32d. higher.

The Returns of the Bank of England for the week ending on Wednesday again show a retrograde movement to have taken place. The figures wired do not, by themselves, furnish us with the data for arriving at this conclusion, but it appears that the Bank's Reserve, which, last week, stood at 50 per cent. of its Liabilities, has, meantime, declined to 46 per cent. No further change in the rates of Discount in London is reported.

This week's steamer from London brings out £60,000 specie for Bombay, of which £40,000 is in Gold, and £20,000 Silver.

COTTON in Liverpool closed with a higher tendency yesterday, and sales reached the unusually large quantity of late of 15,000 bales, the proportion of Surats, however, being comparatively small, at 800 bales, though these were called firm. Spot Mid-Uplands were 1-16d. higher, at 5½d ; but in Surats the only change was in "Good" Hinguphat, which was also 1-16d. dearer, at 4 7-16d. per lb. Arrival Cotton was also firm, and we have to note an improvement in all positions, March to May deliveries being called 1-32d., and May to July 1-64d. dearer. July-August were quoted at 5 17-64d. per lb.

There was an improvement also at New York, where the spot rate advanced 1-16 to 9⅜, and July Futures were 6 points up, at 9·86. This movement does not appear to have been justified by current Receipts at the ports, which were pretty heavy, and in excess of the preceding two years, besides bringing up the week's total, so far, to 2,000 bales above last year for the same time :—

| | 1887 Bales. | 1886 Bales. | 1885 Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday's Receipts | 12,000 | 9,000 | 1,000 |
| Five days' do. | 65,000 | 53,000 | 47,000 |
| Total from 1st Sept. | 4,311,000 | 4,570,000 | 4,414,000 |

COTTON has been firm to-day for most descriptions, but for Broach it has been buoyant. Native dealers opened the market in a very excited state, and sold Broach for March delivery as high as Rs. 220½ per candy. Towards the close, however, a quieter feeling prevailed, and sales, to the extent of some 500 bales, were made at Rs. 219 for March delivery. "Fully Good" Bhownuggur was also done by Natives at Rs. 190 for May delivery. European buyers have paid Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher than previous rates for their purchases ; but on account of its having been mail day, transactions in ready stuff have been on a smaller scale. It is reported from the Dharwar districts that the outturn of Sawginned Cotton will be only ⅔ of the average, and we hear that 500 bales found buyers to-day at the high rate of Rs. 196 for May delivery. We quote :—

| | Good. | Fully Good. | Fine. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengals ..... | 130-3 | 138-43 | | 147-54 Ready. |
| Broach..... | 219 | ..... | | 220-4 March. |
| Do. ..... | 215 | ..... | | 219-20 April. |
| Dholleras ..... | 184-5 | 190 | | 198-9 do. |

WHEAT AND SEEDS hardly call for remark, the Market continuing in the same lifeless state, the only changes being the slight and almost nominal ones resulting from the limited transactions between Native dealers. They make Club Delhi Wheat No. 1 a little dearer to-day at Rs. 4-5-9 per cwt. ; and Linseed half an anna higher at Rs. 6-2-6 per cwt., for April-May delivery.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton..... | 7,117 bales. |
| Wheat..... | 13,695 cwts. |
| Linseed ..... | 13,032 „ |
| Gingelly ..... | 7,231 „ |
| Ground Nuts ..... | 1,077 „ |

FREIGHTS are firmer for ready engagements, and Cotton has been booked at 22s. per ton : forward they are quiet and unchanged. A steamer is reported to have been fixed for two Mediterranean Ports, for May loading, at 27s. 6d. per ton at a par of Exchange, for May loading.

EXCHANGE opened firm, and after the business of the mail was over, a Bank came out as a drawer at 1s. 5 9-16d. for Transfers, and 1s. 5 19-32d. for Demand. Nothing, however, was done at these quotations, and rates must be taken as nominal. A fair business is reported to have been done in Mercantile Paper, though nothing like as much as was put through yesterday. Some 3 months' sight Credits were placed in the earlier part of the day at 1s. 5 21-32d., but there were few buyers at that rate. We quote ready :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand.....1s. 5 19-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 5 9-16d. | „ |
| Do. 3 months' sight....1s. 5½d. | „ |
| Credits do. .....1s. 5 25-32d. | „ |
| Francs, do. .....1/8d. | „ |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining throughout the day, and at closing we note a fall of ¼ per cent. in Four per cents. at 95 11-16. Four-and-a-half Paper is also quoted ¼ per cent. down at 99 3-8.

SHARES.—Only a moderate business was done in the Bazaar to-day, which opened with a rather flat feeling as to Mill and Press shares in view of dearer Cotton ; but the tone improved afterwards, and we have heard of the following transactions :—Anglo-Indian were sold at Rs. 100 ; City of Bombay, Rs. 870 ; Manockji Petit, Rs. 1,217½ ; Queen, Rs. 895 ; and Ripon, Rs. 815. The Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining have been done at Rs. 15 per share ; Port Cannings, Rs. 305 ; and Treacher and Co., Rs. 1,195.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS

| | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| ¶ INDIAN BANKS. | | | | | |
| Bank of Bombay ... | 20,000 | 500 | all | 8% | 721½ |
| Bank of Bengal ... | 43,000 | 500 | all | 10 do. | 840 xd |
| Bank of Madras ... | 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 do. | 615 |
| EXCHANGE BANK. | 4 | 4 | | | |
| Agra Bank ..... | 10,000 | 100 | | 6 do. | 155 |
| Hous. and Shang. M. Corporation ..... | 80,000 | ₹125 | all | 17½ do. | 250-10 |
| National Bank of India..... | 37,320 | 250 | | 5 pct. | 113xd. |

### INSURANCE COMPANIES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Fire Insurance Co ..... | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 7 | 850 |
| Empire Fire Insurance Co ..... | 200 | 5,000 | 1,000 | - | 1,100 |
| Indian Fire Insurance Co ..... | 111 | 5,000 | | 0 | 1,000 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co..... | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | Rs.100 | 1,625 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R.5 per cent. Stock ..... | .. | £100 | - | - |
| B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.. | - | £100 | - | - |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad S. & W. Company ..... | 1,328 | 1,000 | 000 | .. | 1,375 |
| Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld. ..... | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | - | 445 |
| Anglo-Indian S. & W. company ..... | 9,345 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 100xd. |
| Alfred Manf'g. Co. .. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | ... | 350 |
| Alliance Cotton Manufc. Co., Ld. | 1,800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 625 |
| Bellasy S. & W. Co., Ld. | 871 | 500 | all | Rs. 224 | 230 |
| Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld. | 600 | 500 | Rs. 90 | Rs. 90 | 355xd |
| Bombay United Spg. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 890 |
| Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld. | 2,750 | 200 | 200 | ... | 135 |
| Central India S. & W. Company ..... | 3,000 | 50 | 50 | Rs. 25 | 815 |
| New issues ..... | 3,000 | 125 | - | Rs. 125 | 124 |
| Colaba Land & Mill Co. ..... | 4,000 | 700 | 720 | Rs. 124 | 670 |
| Connaught Mills ..... | 840 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 575 |
| Coorla Mills ..... | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 75 | 605 |
| City of Bombay Shares | 585 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 870 |
| Dhun Mills..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 75 | 1,010xd. |
| Empress S. & W. Co.. | 1,000 | 50 | 50 | Rs. 25 | 640xd. |
| Framji Petit Mfg. Co. | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 955 |
| Gordon Mills ..... | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | .. | 160 |
| Hindustan Mills ..... | 1,033 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 755 |
| Hinguphat Mill Ld. | 700 | 500 | all | 37½ p.c. | 650 |
| Hydrabad Spinning Co | 700 | 1,000 | 600 | Rs. 40 | 800 |
| Impl. Cotton Mills Co. | 400 | 50 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 450 |
| India Manfg. Co. Ld. | 563 | 1,000 | 500 | Rs. 70 | 1,375 |
| James Greaves Mills. | 100 | 500 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 580 |
| Jaffar Ali Spin. Co.... | 1,345 | 50 | 50 | 14-6-37 | 460 |
| Jeevraj Phallon ..... | 1,300 | 1,000 | 500 | Rs. 40 | 1,120 |
| Khandesh..... | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 870 |
| Khatao Makanji Co.... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 805 |
| Loondi S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld. .. | 3,300 | 1,000 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 132 |
| Mad-as United ..... | 1,000 | 500 | 1,000 | Rs. 125 | 2,735 |
| Mahalakshmi ..... | 850 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 935 |
| Manockjee Petit's .... | 4,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1217½ |
| Manogee Spinning Co | 5,000 | 200 | 200 | ... | 182 |
| Morarjee Goculdas .... | 1,150 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 75 | 1,445 |
| National Spinning.... | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 410 |
| Naigaum Cotton Clean Ning Co. Ld. ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | ... | 75 |
| Narayan Cotton Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 265 |
| New Great Eastern .. | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 0 | 3000 |
| Oriental ..... | 6,725 | 225 | 225 | Rs. 15 | 51 |
| People of India S. & W. Company ..... | .. | 250 | 250 | .. | 135 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning Company. | 000 | 500 | 500 | ... | 80 |
| Queen Spinning..... | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 895 |
| Ripon..... | 841 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 955 |
| Sassoon S. & W. Co... | 1,50 | 1,000 | 100 | ... | 1,500 |
| Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co.. | 1,716 | 500 | 500 | Rs. | 200 |
| Shoiapore Mills ..... | 678 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 1,255 |
| Soondercie ..... | 1,482 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 940 |
| Southern India ..... | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 124 | 810 |
| Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld. ..... | 1,212 | 500 | 500 | ... | 240 |
| Victoria Mills ..... | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 455 |
| Western India Spin. & Manf. Co. Ld. ... | 1,600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 660 |
| Yakoobs Khimji & W. Co..... | | | 50 | ... | 730 |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton ..... | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | ... | 1,075 |
| Albert Ginning Co. .. | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 45 | |
| Albert Press Co., Kurrachee ..... | 100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 100 | 810 |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares) ..... | 750 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 20 | 225 |
| ellary ..... | 630 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 1 0xd. |
| Brown's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld. ..... | 0 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 16 | 135 |
| Bombay Cotton Press. | 0 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 14 | 135 |
| Colaba Press Co. .... | 0 | 1,880 | 1,880 | Rs. 60 | 610 |
| Dhollera P. & G. Co. .. | 0 | 300 | 300 | ... | 1274 |
| East India Press Co. .. | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 15 | 1 315 |
| Fort Press Co..... | 150 | 8,500 | 2,500 | Rs. 60 | 1,725 |
| French Press Co..... | 200 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 30 | 550 |
| Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld. ..... | 450 | 600 | 600 | Rs. 25 | 403 |
| Khengrapun Cotton Press Co. ..... | 240 | 450 | all | Rs. 45 | 350 |
| Manmar Manfg. Co .. | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 10 | 210 |
| Mercantile Press .... | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | ... | 95 |
| Mofussil Co. ..... | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 55 | 417½ |
| ew Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co. | 1,250 | 500 | 50 | Rs. 60 | 510 |
| New Indian Press ... | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | ... | 103½ |
| Prince of W. Press .. | 600 | 500 | 100 | Rs. 3 | 365 |
| Sahapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.) .... | 600 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 75 | 450 |
| ind Press Co. ..... | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | Rs. 75 | 510 |
| Sind & Punjab Cotton Press Co. ..... | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 12 | 1225 |
| ssoon Press Co. .... | 300 | 500 | 500 | ... | 540 |
| Volcart Press Co. .... | 150 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 612 |

## MISCELLANEOUS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld. ..... | 1,000 | 200 | 200 | } 10 | 180 |
| Badham, Pile & Co. Ld. | 1,200 | 200 | 150 | } p. | 128 |
| Barsey Co. ..... | 535 | 200 | 165 | Rs. 16 | 115 |
| Barton & Co., Ld. .... | 1,000 | 00 | 100 | Rs. 20 | |
| Do. New issue . | 600 | | 37 | 10-3-p.c | 11 |
| Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. | | 500 | 100 | 2-3p.c | 100nl. |
| Bombay Flour Mill Co. | 800 | 500 | 500 | 5 p.c | 520 |
| Bombay Saw Mills .. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 15 p. ct. | 205 |
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 112xd. |
| Bomb'y & Barmah Trading Corporation. | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 7 p.c. | 2,675 |
| Do. (3rd Issue).... | 2,000 | 62 | 375 | Rs. 5 | 615 |
| Bo mb'y Municipal Bonds ..... | | | | 3½ | 100 |
| Cash Bazaar ..... | 1,500 | 150 | 100 | .. | 11 |
| Crindale Dyeing Co | 1,000 | 500 | 100 | .. | 97 |
| Cooper, Madon & Co. | 3,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 10 | |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association ..... | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | Rs. 15 | 74 |
| Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited | 42,000 | 25 | 25 | .. | 15 |
| Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld. ..... | 500 | 250 | 250 | ... | 260 |
| Kemp & Co. Ld. ..... | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | Rs. 26 | 331 |
| Manex & Co., Ld. .. | 4,000 | 10 | 100 | 16 p.ct. | 105 |
| Mechanics Building Co | 4,000 | 50 | 40 | Rs. 13 | |
| Napier Hotel Co. .... | 200 | 100 | 100 | 13 p.ct. | 90 |
| Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | .. | 104 |
| Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company .. | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 5 & 7½ | 105 |
| Oriental Loan Association ..... | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 p. a | 43 |
| Pearse and Co., Ld. .. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 57 |
| Port Canning Co. .... | 6,000 | 000 | 1,000 | Rs. | 305 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. .. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 8 p.c. | 105 |
| Boundy & Co., Ld. .... | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | .. | 70 |
| Telephone Co., Ld. .... | 19,20 | 25 | 25 | | 7½ |
| Treacher & Co., Ld. .. | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | | 1195 |
| Thacker & Co., Ld. .. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | Rs 15 | 185 |
| Western India Fire Mills ..... | 000 | 125 | 100 | 25 | 15 |
| W. M. Mody & Co ..... | 000 | 00 | 200 | | 195 |


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# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

## BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

KELLY—MARTIN—March 4, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, by the Rev T H Greig, M A, W Gass Kelly, Esq, Foreman Engineer, Government Dockyard, to Emma Elizabeth Martin, eldest daughter of Henry Martin, Esq, C E, of Hanwell, Middlesex.

DEATHS.

CODY—February 27, at Karachi, of Pneumonia, Charles David, the beloved son of James and Ellen Cody, Commissariat Department, aged 2 years and 16 days. Deeply and sincerely regretted.

JEJEEBHOY—March 4, Bhikhaijee, the widow of the late Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, at the Fort House of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bt. Her remains will be carried to the Tower of Silence this (Saturday) morning at 7 o'clock.

## OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SCOTT—February 25, at Mooltan, the wife of R Scott, West Yorkshire Regiment, of a son.

WADE—February 24, at Wellington, the wife of the Rev W Wade, of a son.

DEATH.

ST JOHN—February 24, at Kohat, Henry Oliver, the son of Lieutenant St John, R A, aged 15 months.


# The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1887.


FATE and the High Court are dealing hardly with Rukhmabai. The High Court, having had the suit for the restitution of conjugal rights in which she is the defendant remitted to it by the Appeal Court to deal with it on the merits, has so dealt with it, and the judgment has gone entirely against her. This, indeed, seemed inevitable from the day when the Court of Appeal, having to decide whether Mr. Justice Pinhey's decision that the action could not lie was as lawful as it was generous, decided that that learned judge was in error, that the action could lie, and that the Court below must try it on the facts. Apparently nothing was to be gained by the defence from continuing the contest on ground thus narrowed by the decision in appeal. Every point of law upon which the defendant could have hoped successfully to resist the action had been decided against her. The fact that the marriage had not been completed, and that what was asked for was therefore not so much a restitution as an institution of conjugal rights, was held on appeal to be of no account. Their Lordships, seeking in the practice of the English Courts examples for the enforcement of Hindu customs found that it mattered not at all whether the errant party had "subtracted" himself or herself from the other before or after the completion of the marriage. Then, again, the plea that suits of this kind had been discredited in India had been set aside by the Court. The Code of Civil Procedure, as recently as 1882, had provided means for enforcing a decree for return to cohabitation. How then could they have been said to be discredited ? Lastly the defence had failed to derive any advantage from the plea that Rukhmabai had not been a consenting party to her marriage. The Appeal Court had preferred to deal with Hindu law as it stood, instead of looking at the marriage, from the English point of view, as a contract entered into by two persons of full age, and of free volition. There still remained one ground upon which the defendant might contest the action with at all events the possibility of success. A marital offence on the part of the husband, if proved, would have been a valid justification for the wife's refusing to obey the husband's summons to return. But as no attempt was made on Thursday to rest her justification upon that ground it may be assumed that that method of defence offered small prospect of success. Rukhmabai's counsel, indeed, virtually surrendered at discretion, anticipating the judgment that seemed inevitable by protesting against it on his client's behalf, and asking that it might be enforced with due regard to her convenience She has made up her mind for the martyrdom for which a friendly commentator on the case prepared her some months ago. But that is no reason why such penalty as the law may impose upon her should not be accompanied by the minimum of *désagrémients*. The consequences of resistance will not at the best be pleasant. They may amount to six months' imprisonment, the maximum term prescribed by the Civil Procedure Code for enforcing decrees of this nature. But if Rukhmabai were a Parsee young lady instead of a Hindu she would, under the special law regulating the matrimonial affairs of the former community, be liable to not more than two months' imprisonment. Rukhmabai's sympathisers will hope that if matters come to the worst with her she will suffer no harder fate than that of Avabai, the recalcitrant Parsi wife, who a few years ago purged her contempt by a month's imprisonment, and triumphed over her lord and master when he asked for her recommittal for continued contumacy.

Rukhmabhai's case, to all who look upon it from any other point of view than that of Hindu orthodoxy, must seem hard. This, we hope, may be said without laying those who say it under the imputation of wishing to shake the foundation upon which the family life of the Hindus rest, to weaken the marriage tie, and to encourage Hindu wives to revolt against the authority of their husbands. As a matter of fact no one seriously believes that if the Court had pronounced in her favour its judgment would have had any such far-reaching and detrimental result. The discipline of the castes is still strong enough in matters matrimonial, as in others, to be on the whole independent of such aids as a finding of the High Court, affirmatory of custom, and enforcing it, can supply. Whatever the Court might have found in this case, Rukhmabai would still have been an exceptional woman, and the number of Hindu wives who would follow her example would still have been small. The child wives of India, for anything that we know, are not anxious that the status of a married woman should be changed into one of contract. There is a relativity in contentment as, according to the metaphysicians, there is in knowledge ; and the Hindu wife who knows of marriage only as a sacramental bond, irrevocable—so far at least as her own will is concerned—can have no longings for the freer status of a consenting wife. We do not know how far the aspirations of social reformers go, but we very much doubt if the most aggressive amongst them desire to persuade the millions of Hindu wives who were married without having a voice in the choice of their husbands that marriage without consent is an onerous burden. Social reformers have enough in hand without desiring to go far into the large field which is brought into view by Rukhmabai's case. The most that they can do—the most that any of us can do—is to regret that it has been found so easy to invoke the aid of the law courts to enforce a discipline which the castes themselves are for all practical purposes quite able to make effective. The decision of the High Court, like the evictions at Glenbeigh, will not the more commend itself to public acceptance for the plea that it is according to law. "*Summum jus summa injuria*" comes into the mind when the operations of the law are attended with a hardness against which the sympathies of reasonable people rebel. We should be sorry to raise a contention upon the finding of either the Court of Appeal or of the Court which was invoked on Thursday to deal with this case according to the merits. But it may be well to point out that the Courts have always exercised a certain discretion in the exercise of jurisdiction over conjugal rights in the Hindu community. The practice of the Courts has never been an exact reflex of the custom of the castes, and it would be as easy to point out elements in the conjugal system of the community which they have advisedly and wisely ignored. It will be regretted that it has not been deemed possible on this occasion to exercise a similar discretion, in order that what a learned Judge of the Bombay High Court, whose judgments were often the embodiments if not of the "highest law," at least of the highest common sense, called "a barbarous, a cruel, and a revolting thing," might be avoided.

The Court of Appeal expressly refused to draw "fine distinctions" in the case. That is to say, it had no eye for any harshness that there might be in insisting that a woman of intelligence, education, and high character should consort, against her will with a man whom she held in repugnance. It took no thought for feelings or sensibilities or any other extra-legal element. It drew no distinction, fine or otherwise, between Rukhmabai, with the education and tastes of a gentlewoman, and Dadaji, a young man who, in addition to many other drawbacks, is said to have the intelligence of a coolie. This heroic indifference to the human aspects of the case may have seemed well enough in the High Court. Outside the walls of that august institution it is difficult to appreciate it. Meantime if Rukhmabai is, as some of her sympathisers have said, to become a martyr, her martyrdom will doubtless bear fruit—fruit of both kinds it may be. The reactionists will derive some benefit from an incident which emphasises the absolute control which the law gives to the husband over a non-consenting wife. What the liberal movement is to gain cannot precisely be foreseen. Rukhmabai has done more than anyone hitherto to protest against a system which, whatever its general results may be, certainly brings hardship in its train. There are thousands who feel as she has done, but who have not had the courage to resist in the fashion that she has chosen for bringing her grievances and theirs before the world. She is doing them a service in asserting her own rights, though it may be that she will have to wait long before her sacrifice bears fruit. The best amongst all sections of the community will sympathise with her, and it is a question whether sympathy alone is all that she is entitled to from those who approve of the course she has taken. It may be well now to recall the fact that it was at her express request that a subscription list which had been opened in these columns to defray her legal expenses last year was at once closed. Possibly she would not at this time be so reluctant to accept the help of her friends.

A CORRESPONDENT on the Sind frontier writes to us :—"I think it would only be bare justice to commend the late forced march made by two Cavalry regiments on the Frontier, viz., the 5th Bombay Cavalry and Belooch Horse, from the Camp of Exercise at Sibi to Jacobabad. The former did the longer route, via Bhag, about 120 miles, in 41 hours, and the latter 105 miles in 36 hours. Small parties of picked men have done longer marches, but I do not think an entire regiment in our service has as yet done better, with so few casualties—certainly not in Bengal, where they consider their Cavalry much superior to ours. But now that we have had the benefit of General Luck's experience as a Cavalry Brigadier for two years, we do not acknowledge this superiority."

A LITTLE difficulty of precedence has arisen in connection with the Jubilee Durbar at Nasik. In the programme for the Durbar precedence was given to Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, Superintendent of the District Police, over the District Sessions Judge, Mr. M. B. Baker. Mr. Baker has made a representation on the subject to the High Court, with a view of obtaining the opinion of Government upon it.

## THE SKY-LARK NEAR OXFORD.

From meadows washed by Thames a lark upsprung,
and while we talked as fervent youth will do
pour'd forth his heart from June's light dome o'
blue ;
and, Swinburne, our hearts follow'd him and hung
on his hushed heaven until the song he sung
became our song, and gladness in us grew
to such clear strain that all old loves seem'd new,
and life a singing spirit always young.

O World ! O Time ! not now you bring to me
the joy which falls upon the breast of joy,
and quick'ning that becomes itself more rare ;
mocking the life, if any such there be,
where Thought and Passion, purged from earth's alloy,
are hourly born more perfect than they were.

1883. W. W.

## DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS.—II.

MR. CHUTNEY, C.S., ON YOUNG INDIA.

NOT long after the very interesting and instructive disquisition on the Political Department, which I recorded in these columns a few months ago, Colonel H. Pigg and myself were sitting one morning in the verandah discussing cheroots, when I descried Mr. Chutney, of the Civil Service, bearing down upon us. His face was significantly clouded, and the suppressed lightnings of his sunken eyes presaged an impending storm. Chutney was a typical specimen of the older Civil Service ; a class that is, alas ! becoming too rapidly extinct. Such ideas on men and things as he possessed, his system of administration, his theory of Oriental politics, had been formed in that school whose teachings were in a measure coloured by the recollections of '57, referring in the last resort, all later examinations, doctrines, gushings, extravagances and glorifications that emanate from the Radical school, whenever they turn their thoughts towards our Indian brethren, to that awful standard measure of the possibilities of Eastern treachery. Chutney's views were naturally less sanguine than those of Mr. A. and Mr. B., in forecasting the destiny of his Aryan brethren. His conservatism was rigidly stereotyped, and his natural loyalty to Queen and country led him to regard with a stern aversion, quite incomprehensible to the Radical school, the overgrowing sedition of the Vernacular press. This opinion, which he had more than once expressed in high circles, had been imputed unto him for unrighteousness by the amiable philosophers, who could perceive in the rantings of several notorious native papers nothing more than the first flutterings of the pinions of the Eagle of liberty. Chutney thought otherwise, and though he carried with him an enormous mass of unexpressed support, the general current of the time seemed at the moment too strong for him ; and in the wilds of a very remote and unhealthy district, he was likened by his amiable opponents and detractors to a pelican living in the wilderness. I have twice referred to the philosophers who disapproved of Chutney's retrograde views as amiable ; and there can be no doubt, when one reads the ornate productions of their pens, teeming with sentiments of charity, peace, good-will and universal harmony, that the brains in which these sentiments find a home ought to be and must be unalloyed lumps of loveableness ; and I myself believe that they are, though other persons of greater perspicacity than myself, Chutney amongst them, aver that the Radical school embraces at least the average amount of fools and knaves ; which, considering the average number of these interesting people in other schools of thought, is apt to fill one's soul with distrust. Naturally at the present crisis in the internal administration of the country, his thoughts dwelt night and day on the problems arising out of the proceedings before the Public Service Commission ; he had volunteered his evidence and written numerous memoranda on the subject, but his evidence was not taken, and his memoranda were sneered at, so that it was not very surprising to see him this morning in a state of suppressed ideas, dangerously near exploding point. "Pigg," I observed, "here comes Chutney, brimming over with ideas. Pity, isn't it, that he hasn't got a larger audience !" "Better, as it is," growled the Colonel, who, as I have intimated before, is oppressed with a sense of the rapid decline and fall of his own department. "Ideas are dangerous nowadays. You couldn't have come across a man fuller of them than I was, and when I was put in to administer"—"Yes, yes," I broke in hurriedly, "Of course, of course" ; (anything to keep the Colonel off those old-time reminiscences) ; "but don't you think that every idea on the great social problems of the hour, when expressed by a man of experience, has an appreciable weight and ought to be heard ?" "Don't know, and don't care ; merit at any rate a'int appreciated much now." And the Colonel snorted with a depth of latent meaning. "Any way, here comes Chutney, and whether or not anyone else will hear his ideas you may swear we shall for an hour or two."

"Well, Chutney," I said, as he came in and took a chair, "any news ?" "News, no ; nothing that can be called news, I'm sorry to say in these days ; but twenty years ago, what news it would have been to hear one man in a responsible position express the views that scores are pledging themselves to every day before this wonderful Commission. Gad, Colonel, when you and I were young, we didn't hear so much about the superiority of the native, did we ? Makes me positively sick to read the sentimental balderdash that floods the papers every day now ; aye, and it would make me laugh till my sides ached, if it weren't more than a laughing matter, to summarize the opinions that this exalted Commission is recording so conscientiously and laboriously from week's end to week's end. Your Brahmin, thinking his lot can hold their own if the money objections are squared, is all for open competition in India ; some gentleman of another caste thinks some other scheme framed transparently in the interests of his lot, is the only thing to save the tottering Empire ; all alike who can never expect nominations, condemn the Statutory Civil Service ; but the gentleman, whose son is a Statutory Civilian, thinks that Service gives great satisfaction—to him, he should have added. The faddists air their fads ; the philosophers parade their superior wisdom ; everybody who has no practical knowledge of the conditions under which the administration of this country has to be carried on is in mighty demand ; barristers, educationalists, secretaries of Sabhas (curse Sabhas, say I,) missionaries, editors, members of the mercantile community, and a few Civilians whose eccentricities of thought had long since marked them out as the proper sport of such a Commission as this, Mamlatdars, Sub-Judges, Small Cause Court Judges, Deputy Collectors, in fact, pretty well every soul whose opinions on the various points raised could have been predicted with absolute certainty and without the farce of adding the solemn sanction of a commission and newspaper reporters—but where are the opinions of the genuine revenue administrative officers, men whose lives are spent among the people, who enter into their ways of thought, who have a large sympathy with them and do not hold as an axiom of faith that one English-speaking B.A. is worth a hundred tried old serv

# TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

A stormy debate took place in the House of Commons last night over the vote for the Irish Police. Mr. Dillon made a vehement speech in which he defied the Government to suppress the Nationalist meetings in Ireland, and said the Executive must be answerable for bloodshed that may take place.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach reiterated the necessity that existed for increasing the powers of the Government in Ireland.

## THE MOZAMBIQUE RISING.

ZANZIBAR, MARCH 3.

The accounts of the rising in Mozambique turn out to have been exaggerated. It was merely a raid of the natives, which was easily repelled.

## OPENING OF THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, MARCH 3.

The new Reichstag was opened to-day. His Imperial Majesty the Emperor William, in his speech from the Throne, said that the policy of Germany was continually directed towards the maintenance of peace with all Powers, and especially with her neighbours, and this would be best promoted by the Reichstag expressing the National will by voting the Army Bill.

## THE REVOLT IN BULGARIA.

SOFIA, MARCH 3.

The revolt at Silistria which spread to Rustchuk has been suppressed in both places. The people of Rustchuk who were armed were engaged in a combat which lasted twelve hours. The revolutionists fled across the Danube where they were captured. Many of their number were wounded.

The authority of the Regents has now been established.

The organizers of the revolt at Silistria were Russian Bulgarian officers. On Saturday last they summoned the troops and proclaimed M. ... off Regent.

The Loyalists had frequent combats with the rebels until the troops from Shumla arrived on the scene and succeeded in suppressing the revolt on Tuesday. Twenty of the rebels were shot.

## THE SITUATION IN UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WUNTHO, MARCH 1.

Forty rifles of the 12th B. I., and ten policemen, who had gone in search of Boh Kawe, a noted dacoit leader, came up with him near Sayagon on the 26th. Boh Kawe and several followers were killed. Two prisoners and a quantity of arms, &c., were captured. Our casualties were one policeman killed and several men wounded.

YEMETHEN, MARCH 2.

Nga La Bat, ex-Thugyi Thitke Myoung, submitted on the 26th. He was one of Buda Yaza's leading men.

YEN, MARCH 2.

The Deputy Commissioner has ascertained that Ooshwemoo Moung Bya, Mr. Gleeson's murderer, led the dacoit band encountered by Lieut. Wapshare on February 4th. He escaped, but his chief Boh Hmadyi and the Kymi Thuggi's brother were killed.

Deputy Commissioner Bridges accompanies the Thasbaw Tsawbwah to his State.

The first publication of the *Mandalay Herald*, a bi-weekly, took place yesterday.

## THE GOVERNCR AT THE DOVETON COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MARCH 3.

H. E. the Governor presided at the anniversary of the Doveton College this evening. In replying to the Principal's complaint about the Government grants being reduced. His Excellency remarked that the Government, with respect to funds for education, were rather hard up, but he had no doubt that before very long, if they had no wars, if they had plentiful crops and no famine, the Exchequer would be replenished.

## THE APPOINTMENT OF ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Mr. Spring Branson is appointed to act as Advocate General.

## A FIRE AT AMRAOTI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, MARCH 4.

A fire took place to-day in Messrs. Gaddum's press. Had it not been for the exertions of the engineer and the head clerk, the loss would have been great.

## A WATER SUPPLY FOR AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 4.

At a Municipal meeting assembled here last night, a water scheme, to supply up to 10 gallons per head, was passed, at an estimated cost of six lakhs of rupees.

## ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 4.

H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Sappers and Miners.—Jemadar Rup Singh to be Native Adjutant, with effect from 31st October 1886.

22nd Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant E. A. Kettlewell, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, to be Wing Officer and Adjutant, vice Captain Hughes, vacated the appointment on promotion.

Lieutenant G. W. S. Fryer, Wing Officer and Officiating Quartermaster, to be Wing Officer and Quartermaster, vice Lieutenant Kettlewell, appointed Adjutant.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, Captain A. Tracey, Artillery, is appointed to 2nd Ba... tery, 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, vice Captain A... H. W. Brett, seconded.

In accordance wit... G. G. O. 118, dated the 1st instant, Captain A. B. Mein, Brigade-Major, is posted to the Aden Brigade.

Deputy Surgeon-General R. W. Meadows, Medical Staff, on being relieved by Deputy Surgeon-General R. A. Chapple, will proceed on board the troopship *Euphrates*, leaving on the 19th instant, and travelling under pa... 513, Transport Regulations, Part 2.

The following order is confirmed :—Regiment. Order, dated 26th ultimo appointing Captain L. L. Steele Interpreter, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, with effect from 26th February 1887, there being no qualified Subaltern available.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—

Artillery—Colonel D. S. Pemberton, on the Unemployed List, from 1st April 1887 to 30th September 1887, to Cashmere, on private affairs.

Major E. Buckle, T. Battery, 1st Brigade, from 15th March 1887 to 15th July 1887, to Cashmere, on private affairs.

Captain E. F. Becher, E. Battery, 2nd Brigade, from 1st March to 1st September, to Cashmere.

Captain H. H. Pengree, F. Battery, 2nd Brigade, from 10th March to 10th September, to Cashmere.

Lieutenant H. Chance, A Battery, 2nd Brigade, from 7th March to 6th June, to Cashmere.

Lieutenant G. S. Duffris, F. Battery, 1st Brigade, from 15th March to 14th September, to Cashmere.

Gloucestershire Regiment, 2nd Battalion—Lieutenant the Hon'ble H. H. S. Addington, from 1st March to 31st August, to Cashmere.

## OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following official changes are reported here :—Sir W. Wedderburn retires before expiration of leave, Mr. Naylor succeeding as Chief Secretary to Government.

Mr. Ranade is appointed Legal Remembrancer, his post of Special Judge going to Mr. Macpherson, Sessions Judge, Satara, who is succeeded by Dr. Pollen.

[ REUTER'S TELEGRAMS. ]

## THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MARCH 4.

The P. and O. Company s.s. Bokhara, with the outward English mails of the 25th ultimo, left here for Bombay at midnight yesterday.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a higher tendency. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera ..... 4

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India 60 days' sight. 1 5/32

4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 69½

4½ per cent. „ ..... 71¼

3 per cent. Consols for account... 100½

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... 100½ ex-dividend.

4½ per cent. French Rentes ..... 108¾

Bar Silver ..... 46

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion £23,300,000 ; increase, £200,000 ; public deposits, £8,900,000 ; increase, £1,000,000 ; other deposits, £24,100,000 ; increase, £1,100,000 ; other securities, £22,800,000 ; increase, £2,300,000 ; notes and gold, £15,300,000 ; decrease, £300,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 46 per cent. of the Liabilities.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, MARCH 3.

10 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 76·4

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

6 a.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 74·0

10 a.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 79·7

2 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 81·3

4 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 80·3

THE Duke and Duchess of Manchester, with Lady Alice Montagu, their daughter, left Bombay by yesterday's mail steamer. The party drove over about 4-45 p. m. to the Apollo Bunder in Government House carriages from Malabar Point. They were met at the bunder by his Excellency the Governor, the Earl of Buckinghamshire, who is a guest at Government House, Captain Hext, Director of Indian Marine, Major Bissett, Agent B. B. and and C. I. Railway, Captain Hamilton and Captain Phayre, Aides-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor, Kuver Shri Samatsinjee of Palitana, &c. A Government steam launch had been in readiness, in which they proceeded to the mail steamer accompanied by Lord Reay, Captain Hamilton, and Captain Phayre. Mr. Henry Lee, late member of Parliament, the Hon. Fred. Blackwood, and the Hon. T. Blackwood were also passengers by the same steamer.

MR. J. B. LYALL, the coming Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, has selected Lieutenant H. S. P. Davies, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar, as his Private Secretary. Lieutenant Davies is well known in the Punjab ; being a son of a former Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Henry Davies, and having served for some little time in the Punjab Commission.

Two fatal accidents are reported from Campbellpore, both happening in one day. Corporal Doody of the Royal Artillery, who was, on the 25th of February, crushed to death under the wheel of a gun, as the batterry was returning from practice. On the same day, Gunner Quinn was shot by a sentry, to whose challenge he failed to reply.

THE bridge over the Gunduck River on the Tirhoot State Railway at Hajipore is rapidly approaching completion, and is expected to be opened for traffic by Sir Rivers Thompson at the end of this month. The first stone was laid by him in presence of Sir Alfred Lyall in January 1885. The bridge is 2,000 feet long and consists of eight spans of 250 feet each of steel resting on massive masonry piers. The level abutment joins on to an arched viaduct half a mile in length over the Sonepore fair ground and with the Bengal and North-Western Railway at their Sonepore Station.

VERY precise instructions have been given by the Government regarding Ran Bir Jung, the refugee Nepalese General, whose abortive efforts to excite a rising in Nepal have been referred to. He is to be taken to Patna under escort, and there released on the understanding that he is not to leave Patna without giving the authorities notice of his movements. Should he cross over to the country north of the Ganges, he will render himself liable to a prosecution for attempting to levy war against a State with which the Government is on friendly terms. Mr. Worsley, the Collector of Champaran, is out on the Nepal frontier, making enquiries into the conspiracy against the Nepal Government. There is said to be a great gathering of Nepalese refugees in Motihari and Segowlie, and the country bordering the frontier.

LATEST news from Kabul shows that the Amir's General at Ghazni has secured several more Ghilzais with the object of keeping the tribe under control. In consequence, a large number of families have fled towards the Kakar country. The Naoroz is approaching, and it remains to be seen whether, after all the persistent reports, there will be a fresh Ghilzai insurrection in the spring. Mushki Alam and his son and the Kalias are not idle. The Amir is preparing for action. An extra regiment and ammunition have been sent towards Ghazni. The Ghilzais require some good leaders and a head. The Amir is gradually ousting the Barakzai Sardars from Afghanistan, a fresh clearance having just been effected. Sarwak Khan, the late ruler of Herat, has been released.

THE Kubo Valley is now British territory. At Tammu, the other day, a conference, consisting of Mr. Fryer, Commissioner, Central Division, Upper Burma, Major General John Gordon, Captain Raikes and Captain Stevens, decided to retain the Valley in the hands of the English Government, and to garrison it with the 44th Goorkha Light Infantry. "Mr. Fryer," says a correspondent, writing on Feb. 23, "has now been a week in Tammu, and has expressed himself well pleased with the Civil administration of the Valley under Captain Stevens' care ; but what has delighted him and excited his envy more than anything else here is the splendid military dâk service that runs between Manipur and Tammu. For punctuality and regularity it could not be excelled ; the post bag is carried by a horseman, for which purpose 33 transport ponies have been posted on the line. Captain Willcocks, of the Transport, who has the management of it, has his heart and soul in the work. He well deserves, and I feel sure receives, the hearty thanks of every officer in the garrison for affording us what Mr. Fryer calls the best dâk service just now in Burma."

Two remarkable documents were registered in the Godavari and Salem districts of the Madras Presidency, in 1885-86. In the former district there was a document executed by a husband in favour of his wife, authorizing her to marry whom she liked, or to behave in any manner she pleased, and agreeing, not to claim her ; and in the latter district there was a document mortgaging, with some immoveable property, two Malayaly boys. From the large number of wills registered it is evident that the making of wills is growing in favour among natives, no fewer then 1,398 wills (presented open) having been registered in 1885-86.

AT a meeting the other day the Senate of the Madras University made some valuable additions to the philosophy of clothes. They were discussing a proposal that a committee should be appointed to consider the whole question of academical costume, and some one appears to have suggested that trousers should be made compulsory. Then up rose Dr. Miller, and protested emphatically against the University "laying down anything so hideous and out of place as the prescribing of unmentionable garments for the natives of this country." "This," says an up-country paper, "is somewhat [illegible] on the tailoring of other countries, but on the ha... the Doctor is right. De-orientalisation by whol... is not desirable until the process has been [illegible] for the legs."

THE Survey Department in Madras, which ... tions in 1852, has done such good commenced opera... esent time as to call forth the work up to the p... the Secretary of State for following eulogy from ... accuracy and precision India :—"The scientific ... have been constructed with which the village ma... ully and his staff, and reflect credit on Colonel Pri... efficiency of the furnish conclusive proof of t... end of last year Madras Revenue Survey." At th... Presidency had about 100,000 square miles of the ... districts had been covered, and 15 out of the 21 ... e progress been wholly surveyed, while considerab... map has had been made in four other districts. A large been made of each village on a sufficiently ... scale to show the boundary of every property ... the area of every field. A register is also kep... giving the name of the owner, the nature of the tenure and cultivation of each field. The map and register are an infallible standard in all boundary disputes, and will have a very appreciable effect on litigation.

A VERY daring and ingenious theft is reported to have occurred at Tuticorin, on the night of the 19th February, when property, consisting of valuable jewellery and native utensils, was made away with, to the tune of Rs. 2,50,000. A correspondent writes :—

It may be generally known to your readers that H. E. Gajraji Thappa Sing, the Nepalese Commander-in-Chief, has been for some time engaged in a tour through the peninsula, making a short stay at important towns and places of note. This gentleman is attended by a large retinue ; and, in his tour, he seems to be provided with all the luxuries and ostentation that can suggest themselves to oriental conception and fancy. Amongst his suite, I am told, are to be found a brilliant assembly of ladies, numbering no less than sixty ! During his stay at Tuticorin, Mr. Gajraji Thappa Sing rented a large house for the accommodation of himself and his retinue ; and everything seems to have passed off quietly and well, till the morning of his departure to Rameswaram, when, to the blank astonishment of every one in the camp, it was found that a box, or basket, containing valuable jewels, precious stones and vessels of gold and silver, some of which were intended as offerings to the presiding deity at Rameswaram, had disappeared. It seems the box containing these valuables was kept for the night in a room set apart for the ladies ; and somebody, discovering the secret, very adroitly effected an entrance into the room, by making a passage through the roof, and succeeded in carrying away the box. Local police detective ability and ingenuity is being exercised.

"THE difficulty of compressing *bhusa* so as to make it portable in campaigns beyond the frontier has hitherto puzzled and baffled the Transport Department ; but Mr. Arthur Rogers, C.E., of the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, has invented a process that promises to remove all difficulties. The process has been applied to horse forage, mule forage and bullock forage. Thus, a bale of horse forage contains the proper proportion of grain and chopped hay or *bhusa* necessary for a full ration, and so also in the case of the mule and bullock forage. The bales are made up to weigh 4 maunds, 2 maunds and 1 maund, to suit camel, mule and pony transport. The 4-maund bale, measuring 9 cubic feet, contains 110 cubic feet of uncompressed forage. A large committee, including all the Military officers at present in the station, subjected the fodder to the most severe tests by fire and water at the Saharanpore Agricultural Show the other day, the fodder emerged unscathed. The president of the committee, Colonel Ben Williams, was so much struck with the extreme value of the invention, that he at once telegraphed to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to ask him to break his journey up-country next week at Saharanpur to enable him to inspect the compressed fodder.

A STATEMENT has been repeated more than once in the English Press that England, Austria, Italy and Germany would most likely form a quadruple alliance as against Russia and France for the purpose of preserving the European peace, but the news is now discredited. There seems, however, to be some foundation for the rumours of a definite understanding between France and Russia. General Boulanger has had differences with his colleagues in the French Cabinet because he pressed, almost to the point of insistance, the despatch of an aide-de-camp on a mission to the Russian War Minister. The fact of a quarrel taking place on such a point (writes a London correspondent) seems to confirm the supposition that there is an understanding between a certain portion at least of the French Ministry, including, of course, General Boulanger, and St. Petersburg.

MR. GOSCHEN having been elected M.P. for St. George's, Hanover Square, took his seat in the House of Commons on Feb. 11, and the *Daily News* congratulates him on "having received one of the most enthusiastic receptions ever accorded to any apostate since the time of Julian."

THE Imperial Institute is not making very substantial progress in England. The Freemasons have been asked to take it up, but those Lodges which have done so have not responded very enthusiastically to the invitation. Many of the provincial towns are beginning to object to heavy contributions leaving their locality, inasmuch as they would prefer to honour the Queen by celebrations in their own neighbourhood rather than by subsidising a distant Institute.

## A NEW DEPARTURE IN LIFE ASSURANCE.

IT has hitherto been a generally accepted theory that, from the Assurance Company's point of view, native lives are of less value than those of Europeans. The experience of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, however, during the decade ending December 31, 1885 points to a different conclusion ; an actuarial analysis of the company's statistics during that periods showing that mortality among Indian lives is not more frequent than is to be looked for among English lives in England, although in India the mortality among Englishmen is from 50 to 60 per cent. in excess of the mortality in England. Under these circumstances, Mr. D. MacLauchlan Slater, manager and actuary of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, is about to make a new departure which, if future experience proves it to have been wisely undertaken, will go a long way towards revolutionising the system of life assurance as it obtains in India. Mr. Slater proposes to assure first class lives in India at the same rates as if they were English lives in England, the somewhat invidious distinction between English and Indian lives being finally done away with. In a circular which has been issued from the company's offices, the effects of the new departure are referred to as follows :—"Under the system only European rates of premium are charged, the extra premium for India, with compound interest at 3 per cent., being considered a debt on the policy. Should, however, the assured live until the amount of the premia with compound interest at 3 per cent. is equal to the sum assured this debt is then cancelled, and he will be in the same position as if he had been resident in England instead of India, and assured there instead of here. For instance, a person aged 35 next birthday, desireous of insuring his life for Rs. 10,000, would have to pay an annual premium of Rs. 310-14-0 for 25 years instead of Rs. 440 under the ordinary system, the difference between the two, viz., Rs. 129-2-0, being considered a debt on the policy. Should he die during the first year, Rs. 129 2-0 and interest would be deducted from the sum assured at settlement. Should he die during the second year twice that sum and interest would be deducted. Should he die during the third year thrice that sum and interest would be deducted, and so on. This will continue until 23rd payment for 22 years, and consequently the debt would be at its highest should death then take place. Assuming, therefore, that the policy becomes a claim at the 22nd year, the debt would amount to about Rs. 4,190 ; in other words, the representatives of the assured would be certain of receiving not less than Rs. 5,810 under any circumstances. The premium, however, of Rs. 310-14-0 that the assured is paying would enable him if he insured according to the ordinary system, to receive a policy for about Rs. 7,000 only. Under the plan now explained, he is sure of securing Rs 5,810, so that the interest deducted out of his intended provision would be about Rs. 1,190, while the addition is about Rs. 3,000."

## ADDRESS TO MR. JOHN MACFARLANE.

AFTER a professional career as a solicitor, extending over about thirty-two years, Mr. John Macfarlane, of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, left Bombay for good by yesterday's mail steamer. Mr. Macfarlane first arrived in this country about the year 1846, and was employed as an assistant to his godfather, the late Dr. George Buist, honorary secretary to the Bombay Geographical Society and the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, who was also editor of the *Bombay Times* newspaper. Mr. Macfarlane was subsequently appointed assistant manager, and later on manager of the *Bombay Times* newspaper. In 1850 he entered into terms as an articled clerk to Mr. Walmsley, a solicitor of the Supreme Court ; and five years later, having passed the necessary examination, was enrolled as a solicitor of the Court. He enjoyed very large practice among the Mahomedans, especially the Memons and Cutchee Memons of Bombay. Yesterday, his clerks and many of his clients held a meeting in the dining saloon of the Esplanade Hotel to present him a farewell address. Mr. Edgelow, a partner of the firm, was called to the chair, and briefly explained the object of the meeting.

Mr. Rustomjee Dossabhoy Setna, chief managing clerk of the firm, then read the following address :—

To John Macfarlane, Esq., J. P., Solicitor, High Court, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned managing clerks and employes in the firm which bears your honoured name, desire before your departure from this country to give expression to the sense of esteem and respect in which you are held by us, and of our deep regret that your career in India has now come to a termination. We request you to accept this humble but sincere testimony of our grateful feelings towards you. During the long period of nearly thirty years you have worthily acted as solicitor of the High Court of Bombay, and by your able and successful conduct have raised your firm to the high status which it now occupies. You have been energetic and persevering, and have brought to bear upon the business such tact and talent that your labours were long since fittingly crowned with success, and your firm long ago acquired and still retains its place as one of the leading and foremost firms of attorneys in the capital of Western India. We cannot omit to express our appreciation of the patience and self-possession which were attendant upon the zealous discharge of your duties even in the midst of occasional difficulties from which you as a man of business were not free. Neither can we pass over your kind, persuasive, and forbearing nature, which hardly knew the asperities of temper, nor can we forget the uniform kindness and courtesy which always characterized your treatment of your subordinates. That some of the undersigned should have adhered to you from the commencement of your business until now—a period of over a quarter of a century, affords ample extenda... e easy conditions under which they worked proof of t...

The great confidence you always reposed in your assistants, and the wide discretion you allowed them in the management of the affairs entrusted to them, destroyed that feeling of dependence which is often prejudicial to business, and made them consider your interests as their own. Your affable bearing has made such an impression upon our minds that your presence will not be effaced from our memory, and we shall always cherish delightful recollections of the days we have passed under you. We beg to express, sir, our heart-felt regret at parting with you which, however, is assuaged to some extent by our knowledge that you are retiring to your native land to enjoy after carrying on an honourable profession for thirty years, a well-earned rest in the company of those who are near and dear to you. We hope that while at home you will be pleased occasionally to remember your clerks. With our earnest wishes that you and your family may enjoy long life, health and happiness. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Rustomjee Setna then enclosed the address in an elegant silver casket which had been specially prepared, and presented it to Mr. Macfarlane. He also placed a rich shawl round Mr. Macfarlane's neck, and a valuable diamond ring on his finger. Two Memon clients also presented him each a shawl amidst general applause.

Mr Macfarlane, in replying to the address, said he felt very much surprised at the honour done him, and he felt he was scarcely worthy of the encomiums they had passed upon him. It was true as they had said that he was going home after a connection with this city extending very many years ; and it was also true that he was going to meet those near and dear to him ; and he hoped he would stay with them. But he must tell those present at the meeting and his many friends in this city that he did not leave them without very great regret. Although there were some who always looked forward with pleasure to the day when they should be able to leave this country to meet friends and relations at home, he (Mr. Macfarlane) could not say he could go home with pleasure undimmed by regret. It was not without much regret he was going to leave them. Although far away from them, he would never forget any of them.—(cheers)—and he should be very glad if any of them placed it in his power to do anything to oblige them. He thanked them very much for their good wishes. (Applause.)

The proceedings terminated with the distribution of bouquets of flowers and rose-water ; and many of those present accompanied Mr. Macfarlane to the Apollo Bunder, whence some of them escorted him to the mail steamer.

## PROFESSOR PETERSON ON THE JAIN RELIGION.

THE first of a series of lectures on the religious literature of the Jains was delivered in connection with the Wilson Philological Lectures, by Dr. Peterson at the University Hall on Thursday evening. There was a large attendance. We give below extracts from the lecture :—

Three places in Western India contain, and have for ages concealed, the literary relics of a time—beginning long before Christ, and ending only with the Mahomedan invasion—when the Jain religion, which is still widely prevalent throughout that country, was predominant, kings being its nursing fathers, and queens its nursing mothers. The one furthest to the north is Jessalmir, situated on the borders of the great sand desert. Tod, the author of Annals of Rajasthan, refers to the library at Jessalmir as having, with that at Pathan, escaped the scrutiny of the lynx-eyed Alla, who conquered both these kingdoms, and who would have shown as little mercy towards these literary treasures as Omar displayed towards the Alexandrian library. Many of the MSS. books, Tod goes on to say, in the libraries of Pathan and Jessalmir are of the most remote antiquity, and in a character no longer understood by their possessors, or only by the supreme pontiff and his initiated librarians. There is one volume held so sacred for its magical contents, that it is suspended by a chain in the temple of Chintamun, at the last named capital in the desert, and is only taken down to have its coverings renewed, or at the inauguration of a pontiff. Tradition assigns its authorship to Somditya Soora Acharya, a pontiff of past days, before the Ishamite had crossed the waters of the Indus, and whose diocese extended far beyond that stream. His magic mantric is also here preserved, and is used on every new installation. The character is doubtless, the nail-headed Pali, and could we introduce the ingenious, indefatigable and modest Mons. E. Barnouf, with his able co-adjutor, Dr. Lassen, into the temple, we might learn something of this Sybilline volume, without their incurring the risk of loss of sight, which that of the individual, a female Yati of the Jains who sacrilegiously endeavoured to acquire its contents by subsidising a distant Institute.

A second Jain library is at Pathan, the decayed village in Gujarat, sixteen miles from the Sidhpur (city of the saints) railway station, which is all that is left of the proud city of the Chaulukyas, once looked up to, not by itself alone as the first city in India.

Besides being the oldest, the Pathan library is of peculiar interest to us as probably preserving intact the books of the Jain encyclopædist, the great Hemachandra. This writer stood at the parting of the ways between the old Jain literature and the new. Like many of India's prophets he was greater and wider than the creed he taught.

Many attempts have been made to explore the recesses of the Pathan library, but so far they have had very little success. Our greatest achievement is again Dr. Buhler's, to whose patient and continued efforts, admirably seconded by Mr. Bhagvandas Kevaldas, we owe the small collection of palm-leaf MSS. now in our possession. Bhandarkar also has recently visited Pathan, and will tell us in his report, now nearly ready, that he was able to effect something. But the library has not yet been explored by a competent scholar ; and imagination loves to dwell on the treasures that perhaps lie there still to be revealed.

The third library is at Cambay, in the temple of Parsvanath. Dr. Buhler's first attempt to penetrate into the recesses of the Cambay library was made, I believe, in 1879, and he visited the place more than once afterwards. He was shown some of the books, and Shankar Pandit's edition of the Gandavaha, now ready for issue in our Bombay Sanskrit Series, is based partly on an old palm-leaf MS. of the work previously unknown, which Buhler discovered at Cambay, and induced the keeper of the books to lend. When Buhler was transferred to Vienna, the work of carrying on the search for Sanskrit MSS. was entrusted to Bhandarkar and myself, and it was one of the things nearest my heart in that work to get into this Cambay library. I have had to make three journeys to the place, and only he who has done the journey once can, let me say in passing, appreciate what that means to a sedentary student. Cambay was once on the high road of commerce. Sir Thomas Roe, our ambassador to Aurangzebe, landed here with the coach which was sent to that monarch by Elizabeth, and presented to him in the name of James the I. We are fond of contrasting our rule which that of Akbar's successors ; but the roads in Kattywar must have been better than they are now, if Elizabeth's coach made the journey to Ahmedabad on its own wheels. On my first visit in 1883, I was shown part of the library, and assured that there was no more to see. A list of these books with extracts was given in my first report. We noticed on that occasion that the numbers on the boxes, in which the books lie buried, when arranged consecutively, showed many gaps. It was possible that the missing numbers, as would appear to the case at Jessalmir, were lost altogether, but I had reason to believe that this was not so, and that a second store house or hiding place in Santinanth's temple concealed from us even more books than were there shown. I therefore went again in 1885, but on that occasion was met by the most obstinate denial of the existence of any such second library. Just as I was leaving, however, the keeper of the books, who was then still in charge of them, and believed, or professed to believe, that he was also the owner, came to me by night to discover if he could perchance make himself rich, and secure a Government appointment for his son, by making over to me the books which by day he knew nothing about. It was clear that we were on the right track, and in 1886, on the receipt of a message from the Dewan Saheb, whose help in this undertaking I gratefully acknowledge, I went a third time to Cambay. The books had in the interval become the subject of a law suit. They had been, *mirabile dictu*, impounded by the Court ; and to that happy accident is is due that in my third report, which has just been published, I have been able to continue, and I believe complete, a catalogue of the Cambay books, which will, I hope, be of some service to my fellow-students.

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I have spoken elsewhere of the sense of ruin and desolation which must flow into the mind of him who, in that deserted temple, turns over these records where so much of human faith and love and sorrow lie buried. In the midst of it all is this solitary survival of a still older faith, of a yet greater religion. On the first page of this book the Sanskritists among you will find the words :—

"The world breeds nothing out but a chain of evils that begins with birth ; but he has overcome the world. It is he that fighteth for us. His words lighten the darkness of our souls. Glory to Buddha."

And, gentlemen, the superscription shows that we have here a book by that teacher, Dharmottara, whose name Wassiliew found, whose book is here, but of whom nothing besides remains. It seems to me that a discovery like this is the answer to those who have lately called on the officers of the Search for MSS. to say "by return of post" whether there would be any objection to abolishing the search. The work of the search is not done, and if I had Lord Reay here I would press this illustration, and implore him to save the search from the ravages of a certain Commission. I do not know whether its knell has struck ; but if it is abolished sure I am that the Indian Government or the Indian people will have in very shame to take it up again. Among these Cambay books, and abandoned with them to dust and to darkness, lies a copy of a commentary by the teacher Vardhamana on the Upamitibhavaprapancha—or Life in a Figure a sort of Jain Pilgrim's Progress—of an earlier writer. Vardhamana is known to us as the teacher of the Jinesvara who, at his master's request and under his master's directions, overthrew the Chaityavains at a council of the church held before King Durlabha, at Pathan, in A.D. 1024. Jinesvara received from the king the title of Kharatara, which has been borne by his sect ever since. Vardhamana himself, eight years afterwards, or in A.D. 1032, officiated at the consecration temple at Mount Abu, and thereafter of Vimalsah's seeing that his end was near, refused food, and so, as the old chronicler has it, went to heaven. This Cambay copy of this book of his—for he wrote many others—was transcribed by a pious woman called Lila or Grace, and presented to her teacher for the increase of her father's merits, in other words, for the good of her father's soul.

The world will never know more of Lila, and the book she wrote that it might be a light and a guide to many will perhaps never rise again from its tomb in this temple. But she was only one of a vast army of Jain and women like ourselves, whose descendants in that faith are with us to this day, to whom the Jain religion and the Jain creed brought peace of mind in this world, and a hope full of bliss for the next. And it is in a spirit of reverent sympathy for a high ideal, for purity and gentleness of life, for a faith that looked through death and conquered the fear of it that I ask you now to examine with me within the limits of strength and of those lectures what manner of religion this was.

According to the Jains themselves their religion goes back to Mahavira, who was, however, they hold, only the last of a long line of prophets of the world's great age preceding that in which we live. Three years and eight months and a half after Mahavira died that age came to its close ; and the Jains now look for a teacher that is to come, the first of a series of prophets of the present age. The accounts given of the first twenty-two of Mahavira's predecessors are so obviously fabulous that we are justified in putting them aside at the threshold. If they contain any kernel of historical truth it is not likely now ever to be disentangled from the accretions that have grown round it. It is interesting, however, to note in them the same mental recoil from the normal span of human life, as known to us, which we find in other similar records. Rishabha, the king, the first of the line, was two million years old when he came to the throne, and reigned for six million three hundred thousand years. At the end of that time he abdicated, and, after spending another hundred thousand years in the ascetic life, he died, when three years and eight and a half months of the world's third great age had yet to run. Mahavira's death is, I believe, generally assumed as the date of which can be fixed within certain narrow limits. If there were nothing else incredible in the story of Rishabha, the fact that his death is placed at the precise interval of a whole age of the world from that of his last successor would of itself go far to show that Rishabha's dim figure is only one of a series of fantastic and distorted projections into the darkness of the past of the veritable shapes of the historical founder, or founders, of Jainism. The images of the twenty-four prophets in Jain temples are all cast in the same mould, distinguishable, the one from the other, only by the sign engraved on the pedestal. That of Rishabs, for example, is a bull, the meaning of his name. Jain statues, let me say in passing, differs from Buddhist statues only by the fact that the former are always perfectly naked, not having so much as the string across one shoulder, which is all the clothes that the Buddhist statue wears.

I will not weary you with an enumeration, useless for our purposes, of Mahavira's predecessors, with statistics of their diminishing statures—for there were giants in those earlier days bigger than any in fairy tales—and their diminishing years. But before leaving them I should like to say something of the general names they bear. I have called them prophets, but they were of course more than prophets. And we shall take a first step in the correct apprehension of this religion if we learn to attach definite meanings to the names given by the Jains themselves to these deified saints, who, to the great mass of the community are the direct object of their worship and the pillars of their hope. Names distinctive of the prophets of the Jain church are, among others, Jina, Tirthakars, Arhats. Other names they share with Buddhist saints, as, for example, Sugata, Tathagata, Buddha, Siddha, Mukta. Jina is the word from which the name of the sect now most commonly used is derived. A Jain is a believer in Mahavira the Jina, and in the salvation he declared : and, in a secondary sense, a believer in the other twenty-three Jinas beginning with Rishabha. Jina itself means the conqueror, and the context in which the word is used, if I may so speak, permits of no doubt as to what kind of conqueror is meant. To the pious Jain Mahavira is one who himself fought the good fight, who conquered all the things that war against the spirit, who, escaping from the dream of life, and entering into rest, left men an example that they should follow in his steps. Tirthakar, the name I shall ask leave to use commonly henceforth, is every whit as significant. Unfortunately Wilson, whose account of Jainism is that most generally accessible, has completely misapprehended Hemachandra's correct explanation of the word. And when Jacobi, rightly enough in one way, says as he does that Tirthakar means founder of a religion, he seems to me to take out of the name all its music. To Cicero the word religion might be, and was, in itself a revelation of higher things : to us the word has no meaning apart from the use we give it. But Tirthakar is a name the stamp on which is as clear now as on the day when the word was coined. "It implies," says Wilson, "one who has crossed over (tiryate anena), crossed over ; that is, the world, compared to an ocean." Tiryate anena is Hemachandra's explanation of tirtha, not of tirthakar ; and it means, not "he who has crossed over" but "that by which one crosses over," that is, a bridge or a road. The Jain Tirthakar, he who has made such a bridge, therefore, corresponds exactly, so far as the word goes, to the Roman pontiff or bridgemaker. As the word is used by Jain writers, however, there is a nearer and a finer analogue to it. For, be it said with all due reverence, to them Mahavira is the Tirthakar, as to us Christ is the Way.

Tirthankar is only another form of Tirthakar. The meaning of Arhat is perhaps a little doubtful. I remember Dr. Wilson telling me that it was to be explained as a compound of "ari," an enemy, and han, to kill,—slayer of the foe. It is safer to follow Hemachandra and derive Arhat from the root "arh," to deserve, worthy—to receive honour. Like Jina the term Arhat for the Tirthakar yielded a name common in the old books for adherents of the Tirthaka. But Arhat for Jain is a name that has gone out of use.

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Buddha is the awakened one, Siddha the perfected one, Mukta the delivered one. Mark how all these names unite the teacher with the taught, Buddha or Mahavira with the men to whom they showed their way of salvation. This lies at the root of both religions, the secret at once of their strength and of their weakness. The world was a vesper of the yoke of a ceremonial priesthood that had thrust themselves between Earth and Heaven, and to gods and men alike had closed the way except through them. Against such a system it was that both Buddha and Mahavira lifted up their voice and cried. "None can by any means redeem his brother, nor give to God a ransom for him." Salvation must come from within. "The centre of gravity of all supreme interests," as Oldenburg has well put it, "was shifted from without to within : an old faith, which promised to men somehow or other, by an offensive and defensive alliance with the Godhead, power, prosperity, victory, and subjection of their enemies, was supplanted by a new phase of thought, whose watchwords were no longer welfare, victory, dominion, but rest, peace, happiness, deliverance. The blood of the sacrificial victim no longer brought reconciliation to the dismayed and erring heart of man : new ways were sought and found to overcome the enemy within the heart, and to become whole, pure, and happy." Blame them not, if to them was granted no vision of God drawing all men to himself : rather consider and see whether their work too was not of God.

I hoped to overtake in this lecture, so as to discuss fully, the questions of the date of Mahavira, and of the relations between his religious system and that of this great rival. But your time has gone, and I shall ask leave here only to summarise the conclusions which I believe to be the true ones, and to indicate the line of reasoning which leads to them. When Jainism was first attacked by the learning of European scholars, there was a general inclination to believe that a religion which presents so many close analogies to the Buddhist religion was a vulgar plagiarism from it. Colebrooke it is true, as his manner was, steered clear of an error which was really a very wanton one. For there were grounds then for hesitation as to any deliverance at all on the subject : there were absolutely no grounds for Wilson's subsequent conclusion that the Jains were a division of the Buddhists dating from about the tenth century A. D. We now have in our hands Jain books written—I mean the actual copies—at the time when Wilson supposed the sect to have arisen, all of which bear the same testimony as later books do to a tradition going back for many centuries. Wilson's date is therefore now impossible. More than this, the Jain canon, as we now have it, consisting of 45 sacred books, can be clearly traced

or less imitating the manner of the great man himself; and then a few plainly dressed servants. There is no silk, no gold-lace in the garments of these men; for such things are abominations in the eyes of their master—nay, they are unlawful. Lastly comes a vast mixed crowd, some two hundred or more strong. These are the suitors, the petitioners, the litigants, the oppressed, and even the oppressors; indigent creditors, recalcitrant debtors, accused persons, plaintiffs and defendants in civil suits; the sick in search of a miraculous cure, the credulous seeking a talisman or charm written by the holy hand; and, finally, the personal disciples of the great religious light: ragged young fellows mostly, but scrupulously clean. As for the dress of the holy man himself, it is plain almost to meanness, being similar to that of a well-to-do villager. A pair of old-fashioned green shagreen slippers are on his feet; his socks are so low as to barely reach his ankles, and they leave the leg naked for several inches; his big pyjamas are of simple cotton cloth, dyed a deep blue with indigo; his upper garments are all of common chints and of sad colours; round his waist is wound a priceless Cashmere shawl of the sacred colour; his shirt is calico mashru[illegible] of green, the large turban is of so dark a green as to be almost black; [illegible] his shaven head is a small cap of white cotton, over delicately embroidered skull-cap [illegible] his descent which is placed the turban which [illegible] the dull heavy from Mahommed. The face is heavy—[illegible] is one of face of the Ispahan villager; but behind [illegible] the most subtle brains in all Persia; and be it remembered that every Persian is a born intriguer.

But it was in his own house that I made the acquaintance of Hadji Syud Assad Ullah. To a European doctor in Persia the fact of having a client such as the Hadji is of vast importance. It was, then, with considerable alacrity that I mounted my horse at the very hottest time of a hot day in the height of summer to pay a professional visit to the saint's house. The servant, as is usual with the servants of holy men, was extremely discourteous. He wouldn't have been polite to a co-religionist, but to the unbeliever his manner was positively rude. "The lord wants you." "What for?" "I don't know; he wants you immediately." "Is he ill?" "I don't know; he orders you to come." At this I nearly lost my temper; but my confidential man whispered in my ear, "The Hadji in sending for you does you a great honour. Either he's very ill indeed, or somebody very dear to him is."

Though the day was so hot, I got into a long professional black frock, clapped a pair of galoshes over my walking-boots, mounted my horse at once, and followed the Hadji's servant. The man was mounted on a small white donkey, but the beast was a valuable one. So rapid was the little creature's amble, which it never broke, that the nine-mile ride was done at a most uncomfortable jog-trot. Out of the shady streets of Christian Julfa, through the bed of the river, the stream of which, a vast roaring torrent in winter, was now but two feet deep; up to the great Char Bagh, past the College with the Silver Gates, past the execution-pole in the great square of the city; then for a mile and a half through the crowded bazaar—and here every one made way for the holy man's servant on the little donkey. There was no doubt of its being the very best kind of professional advertisement; it was quite certain that by sundown every soul in the city would know that I had been called to the house of the holy man.

At last, in a remote suburb, we came to the house of the Syud. A ragged fellow, the door-keeper, looked at us superciliously. I followed the guide, though he had failed to give the usual invitation to enter. Through the vast house we went—bare enough for a caravanserai, and big enough too. At last we reached an empty room. There was no carpet, no sign of chair or seat. I flung myself upon the raised window-ledge, astonished and indignant; for discourtesy is rare indeed in Persia. The guide disappeared; there was a dead silence, only broken by the hum of a wasp or a bluebottle. Time passed on; and at length I became impatient and began to shout at the full pitch of my voice. Thereupon the guide returned precipitately "You mustn't do that," said he, "you'll wake the lord!" "Please Heaven I shall. Hoy! hoy!" The servant's manner changed, and he proceeded to conduct me to the holy man's apartment, a plain room and almost sordid. The saint was polite enough in his speech; but he did not rise on his visitor's entrance, nor did he even offer a cushion to the infidel doctor. Now, to stand would be to put myself in the position of servant or suppliant; so I flung myself at full length upon the carpets. Hereupon the holy man pretended that his want of civility had been unintentional. Then the doctor saw the patient—that is, a piece of her. A young lady thrust a plump arm out from under a large veil. Then, taking care that nought but her lips should be visible, she put out her tongue. A prescription was written; and I retired, having been well laughed at by a crowd of veiled women who formed the Hadji's seraglio.—*St. James's Gazette.*

## TWO RUSSIAN CELEBRITIES.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* gives the following interesting sketch of two Russian celebrities, namely M. de Giers and M. Katkoff:—"Of late M. de Giers's detractors have apparently come to the conclusion that the less said of his Excellency the better he will be understood. There is certainly nothing very remarkable about him to be related, more befitting title would be his Majesty's Secretary, in the strictest sense of the word, rather than his Minister for Foreign Affairs. The author already mentioned calls him the Emperor's principal collaborator and advanced sentinel, charged to discover and watch the movements of the enemy and report to his Imperial chief; and this is a part which M. de Giers plays to perfection. He has always had one great advantage over his colleague, M. Bunge, the other supposed anti-National Minister, who has been obliged to bear the stings of M. Katkoff's ceaseless opposition for the last three years, and that advantage is the power of putting a stop to the open attacks of his enemies, even in the *Moscow Gazette*, by the repeated assertion that he has no policy of his own, but merely carries out the wishes of his Imperial master. In criticizing M. de Giers, therefore, his adversaries criticize the Emperor, which in Russia is equivalent to high treason. He has his weekly appointment with the Czar every Tuesday to present his report like the other Ministers, and only when foreign affairs are in a very critical state does he obtain any extra interviews, while each Wednesday afternoon his Excellency holds a levee of Ambassadors in the waiting rooms of the Foreign Office. M. de Giers is essentially a man of peace, and strongly opposed to the blustering military policy recently in vogue. He has just given a fresh proof of this by opposing a proposition of the War Minister to increase at once the stock of transport wagons, &c., throughout the army, which have never been restored to their full complement since the last campaign. M. de Giers pleaded that such a measure at the present moment would only add to the war alarms in Europe, and therefore it has decided to carry out the increase gradually over the next five years. In person the Minister is half beat double, as though overweighted with much more responsibility than his critics give him the credit of bearing. In society he is little seen and is not at all a popular man. M. de Giers has several assistants, of whom it may be said that his principal, adjunct, M. Vlangali, is the most taciturn, and his chief councillor, Baron Jomini, the "conversational charmer," and brilliant penman of Prince Gortchakoff's famous despatches, the most talkative as well as the most courteous of all the members of the Foreign Office. Another man who has recently risen into importance, although it is said that he is just now somewhat less influential, is M. Zinovieff, the head of the Asiatic Department of the Foreign Office and late Minister to Persia. This rather remarkable man has in reality had both the conduct of the Afghan frontier dispute and the Bulgarian question, the latter being considered still dependent upon Turkey, and therefore an Asiatic affair. M. Zinovieff is thoroughly imbued with national and Slavonic instincts and opinions, and it is thought by many persons that he represents a more national and more Russian tone than any of his more cosmopolitan colleagues.

Autocrat No. 2 in Russia is now M. Katkoff, of the *Moscow Gazette*. The influence which this editorial magnate enjoys is enormous. The power, however, of individuals in Russia is liable to fluctuate from day to day, even from hour to hour, and it is believed that the Czar has at last become somewhat impatient of the dictatorial assumption of the Moscow journalist. In one instance he was not admitted to an audience on his last visit to St. Petersburg. M. Katkoff has never been the intimate associate of the Emperor in matters of government, as some persons might be led to imagine. His influence is, no doubt, to a greate extent filtered through the man who really has great weight with the Czar—his Majesty's former tutor in jurisprudence, and now the Imperial representative in the Holy Synod, M. Popiedonostoff. This man, whose name means the victorious, has certainly justified his patronymic in the conquest of a unique position. He is the Grand Inquistor of Russia, and devotes himself to the reinforcement everywhere of the power of the Church. M. Katkoff's power is mostly exercised through the *Moscow Gazette*. In the columns of this unstamped newspaper, which has an old-fashioned literary style of its own, and an ancient press type different from its contemporaries, he thunders out his denunciations against Liberalism, Constitutionalism, Parliamentarism, and all things Foreign; against the new judicial institutions of Alexander II.'s reforms, against the Bar, the Bench, the justices of the peace, the *zemstvos*, naturally against free trade—in fact, against everything that does not tend to complete centralisation, and crushing autocratic prohibition of all individual liberty and initiative; and for this service, which is called inculcating a proper idea of the State, he has lately received from the Emperor the cross and decoration of St. Vladimir. This is the first example, as far as I know, of a Russian journalist having been decorated as such by the Czar, and this, when coupled with the very unusual official admission, made for the first time a few weeks ago in the *Government Messenger*, that "the Press was not without considerable influence in international affairs, ought to give fresh heart to other members of the profession in Russia.

The *Paris* correspondent of the *Times* on the 8th of this month, gave an excellent account of M. Katkoff's present relations to the ruling powers, to which, however, some important additions may now be made. M. Bunge and M. de Giers are the two Ministers of foreign extraction, bearing foreign names, and supposed to be less decidedly actuated by the spirit and ideals of Slavdom, whom the *Moscow Gazette* has for several years past made the chief targets of its ultra-patriotic opposition. As far as concerns M. de Giers, the direct attacks of the *Moscow Gazette* ceased some time ago partly owing to the cogent defeats of the Foreign Office chief above explained, and partly also, there can be no doubt, in consequence of the entry of M. Katkoff's son into the diplomatic service as a secretary of Department in the Ministry. M. Bunge, the ex-Minister of Finance, has not been so fortunate. Against this honest functionary M. Katkoff never relaxed his efforts in the columns of his Moscow paper down to almost the last day of the Minister's tenure of office; nor did M. Bunge discontinue to the last to refute his arch enemy's charges through the *Official Gazette*.

Thus we had the strange phenomenon for this country of a fierce newspaper controversy continually carried on between a Minister of the Crown and an irresponsible journalist. At last the Moscow editorial again justified his right to the title of "maker, or rather unmaker, of Ministers," and M. Bunge had to give way to M. Vishnigradsky. Last winter, when M. Bunge was treacherously attacked behind his back by M. Smirnoff, assistant to M. Pobiedonostoff (I do not give the full titles of these officials, as everybody in Russia is either a Privy, State, College, or Corporal Councillor), who had a pamphlet printed by the official printers to show to the Czar actually accusing the Finance Minister of revolutionary tendencies, his resignation was not accepted. But this time M. Katkoff's triumph has not been altogether unalloyed. It has been to a great extent neutralized by M. Bunge's promotion to the higher position of President of the Committee of Ministers, with a seat in the Council of State, which will enable him still to exercise considerable control over the finances of the empire, and over the policy and projects of his successor in office. Besides this M. Bunge's late assistant, M. Nicolaieff, has also been made a member of the Imperial Council. This cannot be very agreeable to M. Katkoff, who, no doubt, expected to see his victim share the fate of so many other once powerful individuals in Russia, and sink into utter official oblivion.

"Do you know," said a Russian to me the other day, "that M. Katkoff now has his own ambassadors, and that he has just sent General B— to Berlin to find out all about the policy of Bismarck?" I confessed that I was not aware of the fact, and that at any rate I did not see anything very wonderful in an editor sending a special correspondent on a mission abroad, which was what Katkoff had done. I simply probably all the new big M. Katkoff now looms mention this to show how contemporaries, who are in the imagination of his [illegible] the proprietor naturally quite unaccustomed to [illegible] power. of a Russian newspaper would such extensive [illegible]

While I am yet writing this letter, a report reaches me from a trustworthy source that the temporary cloud under which M. Katkoff seemed just now to be living has been suddenly and completely dissipated by another gracious regard from the throne, and that the great Moscow editor is himself again. The way in which the *Moscow Gazette* entirely ignored the official communication to the Press on friendship with Germany, and especially its subsequent disregard of official instructions in continuing to publish anti-German articles, as if nothing had happened, must have given great annoyance in St. Petersburg. This may easily account for M. Katkoff not having been able to see the Emperor on his last visit. But nothing daunted, he wrote to the Czar, as the report goes, pointing out the impossibility and dangers of a German alliance and received in reply the Imperial thanks and the assurance that his Majesty would always set great value on his opinion.

## THE SCARCITY OF ENGLISH HORSES.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily Telegraph* states that in the event of England being engaged in war it would be impossible for her to put two army corps into the field without laying her hand upon 20,000 more half-bred horses than she now possesses; and if the war lasted six months she would require an additional reinforcement of least 10,000 head of horses per month.

The above estimate, based upon the opinions of the colonels of three of our most famous cavalry regiments, is, in our judgment, very much under the mark. Assume, or instance, that awar suddenly sprang up on In that event, we should have to send at cerning Egypt least 50,000 infantry, supported by cavalry, artillery, hospital and commissariat wagons en suite, to the land of the Pharaohs. In addition, it would be vitally necessary for us to provide against invasion at home. The very possibility of such a contingency suffices to show that every field-piece in these islands would have to be utilised in order to prevent the debarkation of hostile troops upon half a dozen exposed points of our coasts. But what are field batteries worth without horses fitted to transport them rapidly from one point to another? Of "general utility horses" capable of galloping with a twelve or sixteen-pounder at their heels, we have lamentably few. It is a low estimate to compute that in the event of a war requiring a couple of army corps to be sent to Egypt it would be absolutely necessary for our War Department to get hold of 100,000 horses or a particular class within a year. Where are they to be procured? We should have indubitably to look to the foreigner for our supply of military machinery and remounts, and at this moment the exportation of horses is forbidden from Russia in toto, with 23,000,000 head; from France, with 3,00,000, from Austria, with 1,500,000; from Hungary, with 2,000,000; and from Germany, with nearly 4,000,000 head. According to the report made twelve months since to the American Department of Agriculture at Washington there were less than 2,000,000 head of horses in Great Britain and Ireland in the February of 1886. From the same source we learn that the United States possessed simultaneously 11,500,000 head of horses, that Australasia contained 1,300,000, that Canada had rather more than 100,000, the Cape of Good Hope, 250,000, and Jamaica, 50,000. It is obvious then that we should have to look, in addition to our own domestic resources to the United States, Australasia, Canada, the Cape, and Jamaica to supply our equine requirements and deficiencies. There is not at this moment a single cavalry regiment of the British army which has not more men than horses; and while Europe is throbbing to the sound of the war-drum, we are assured that as regards their supply of horses our field batteries at home are at half their nominal strength. When we sent our army corps to Egypt every battery remaining in England was crippled. Details of a similar kind are well known to Lord Wolseley and to every intelligent officer of the British army. The only two nations with which we are likely to be engaged in a sudden and serious war are France and Russia, and each of these has in one case hundreds, and in the other thousands of available and well-trained horses against every animal of a like kind that we could now send into the field. It is therefore, of the greatest importance to ascertain how, say, 20,000 American horses can be purchased and shipped within a month.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Highfield cleared yesterday from Bombay under Captain W Simpson, in ballast, for the Elephant Point.

THE s s Govino cleared yesterday under Captain T E Brotherton, from Bombay for Antwerp laden with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's steamer, Kaiser-i-Hind, 2,400 tons, Captain E G Stead, sailed last evening for Marseilles, London, &c, with her Majesty's homeward mails from Bombay.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Assyria, 967 tons, Captain J C Tyce, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Basreh with a general cargo consisting 14 chests of opium, 26 horses and the following passengers:—Mrs Gillet, Miss Anderson, Mr A Goodwin, Mr J Shepherd, Mr Gardner, Mr Barrow, Mr Mate, Mr Ram Chanday, Mr and Mrs Ruben Aaron, 1 native officer and 35 men of the Burma Military Police Force, 1 native officer and 33 men belonging to the 9th Bo N I and 66 deck.

THE B I S N Co's coasting steamer Satara, 820 tons, Captain [illegible] Macfadyen, sailed yesterday for ports on the Coast and [illegible] general cargo and the following passengers:—[illegible] Rose, Mrs Lyster, Mr T [illegible] Mr O Martin, and two ladies, for Karachi; Mr G Yardly, for C Mandvi; Col Woodhouse and Mr Santookram Madhowji and one friend, for Porebunder; and 64 on deck for Coast and Karachi.

## VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

3RD MARCH, 1887.

| Vessels. | Net Tonnage | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Govino .... | 1451 | S. G. Swell ..... | A | F. Muir & Co. |
| „ Khiva ..... | ... | ..... | B | P. & O. Co. |
| „ River Indus | 2355 | J. B. Murray .. | B | W. & A. Graham. |
| „ Cathay .... | ... | ..... | D | P. & O. Co. |
| „ Castleford . | 2005 | D. Jones ..... | E | W. & A. Graham |
| „ Cuba ..... | 1373 | G. W. Hosseeon. | G | K. N xon & Co. |
| „ Preston .... | ... | ..... | L | J. Mackintosh & Co. |
| „ Friary ..... | 1505 | R. Evans ..... | M | B. Craig & Co. |
| „ Archimede.. | .. | ..... | N | F. Bozzoni & Co. |
| „ Raffaello R. | 3044 | G. Morello ..... | P | F. Bozzoni. |

## ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Vessels. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Assyria, (s) ..... | Tyce ..... | Busreh, Feb 19 |

## DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Vesse's. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Satara (s) ..... | Macfadyen | Coast and Karachi |
| | Africana (s)..... | Nakoda .... | Ishambane and Delegoa Bay |
| | Kaiser-I-Hind (s) | Stead..... | Marseilles, &c |
| | Highfield (s)..... | Simpson .... | Elephant Point |
| | Govino (s) ..... | Brotherton... | Antwerp |

The following vessels commenced loading yesterday:—Steamer Nevasa, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Assyria, for Persian Gulf and Karachi
„ R Rubattino, for Genoa Marseilles, &c

## CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
28 Mylomene b ..., Cross ..... Liverpool, Nov. 17.
„ Felix Estivant b Moreas ..... Mayotta Island, Jan. 11.
„ Media b ..... Anderson .. Rangoon, Feb 21.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 21.—Steamers Shahjehan and Canara, Ship Fells of Brunr, Barques Futtay Moombarcok, Dutch Merchant and Araby Maid.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Victoria s—1 case cotton umbrellas, S. Noormahomed; 2 cases machinery, R. H. Cheetham and Co; 8 cases steam machinery, Glade and Co; 2 hogsheads sherry wine, 5 hogsheads brandy, D. Dadabhai.

Cuba s—168 casks China clay, Esmaljee E. Negree.

FROM LONDON.

Cathay s—38 cases hams, bacon, and cheese and provisions, Bolton and Co; 3 cases boots and shoes, A. E. Jan Mahomed; 1 case false pearls, L. Hemchand; 2 cases cutting machine, The *Times of India*; 1 case leather shoes, dabbin, &c., A. Caron; 80 kegs paints, L. Samsoodin; 40 cases champagne, Phipson and Co; 16 cases hams, bacon, &c., Green and. Reid; 1 case cutlery, H. Curreem; 3 cases medicines of sorts, E. Russoolji; 14 bales packing paper, Ramchander Sazba: 3 cases spectacles, watch materials, &c, The Waterbury Watch and Co: 18 cases antifine dyes, Volkart Bros; 25 cases confectionery and 4 cases soap, Cowasji Dadabhai.

Ellora s—3 pkges stationery, N. Cumroodeen; 100 casks Portland cement, Sorabsha and Co; 145 cases port wine; and 20 cases sherry wine; and 80 casks beers, D. Cowasji; 50 cases vermouth, F. A. Daver and Sons.

Govino s—483 pegs peg-lead, H. Gokaldas; 15 cases champagne, Benn Ashley and Co.

Thames s—18 bales printing paper, The *Times of India*; 4 cases seminy machines, &c., Shroff Bros.

Lawada s—50 cases candles, D. Khanbhai.

Peshawar s—34 cases hams, bacons, and cheese, C. N. Patell and Co.

Paramatta s—104 cases brandy W. and A. Graham & Co.

Malwa s—9 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM CARDIFF.

Inchborva s—1,000 tons coals, Killick Nixon and Co.

Knight Errant s,—52 tons coal, Narandas Rajaram and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Wallace s—10,000 cases petroleum oil, Nansee Khiraz.

FROM TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—11 cases sap, A. Sallybhai.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Victoria s—200 bales cotton, G. Lockhart and Co; 5 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HULL.

[illegible],000 cwts bone-meal, E. Curreembhai.

R. Indus s—[illegible]

FOR LONDON.

Kaisar-i-Hind s—1 package Indian tea, Coutts and Co; 630 cwts myrabolams, A. Wellji; 6 cwts ivory, E. Sewjee; 5 cwts ivory, Joosub Moosa; 2 bales twist, Framji Sands and Co; 2 bales cotton, the Bombay Co Ld.

FOR GENOA.

Dragoman s—250 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 8,001 cwts gingelly seed, F. Masoty and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Pemptos s—100 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co.

Preston s—25 bales hemp, Jairam Dayall; 100 cwts rapeseed and 300 cwts linseed, G. Bharmull.

FROM ANTWERP.

Govino s—30 bales cotton, Kalli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 450 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Castleford s—800 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

Friary s—1,535 bales cotton, G. Bythell and Co; 700 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton Lyon and Co; 25 bales hem, J. Dyall; 73 bales hemp, D. Sassoon and Co; 156 bales hemp, Punnett and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathay s—2 boxes Cambay stones and 3 boxes birds skins, E. Noordin and Co; 44 chests opium, S. Abhraham; 48 chests opium, N. Abhraham; 63 chests opium, J. D. Sassoon and Co; 31 chests opium, Tharia Topen; 36 chests opium, J. Peerbhai; 8 chests opium, F. N. Postwalla; 139 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Archimede s—50 bales twist, the Colaba Land and Mill and Co; 125 bales twist, M. Rambhagat; 1 box foreign real pearls, L. Javerchand; 100 bales twist, Virji Jeewan; 50 bales yarn, the Lakmidas K. S. V. and W. Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Achimede s—49 bales twist, the Colaba Land and Mill and Co.

Cathay s—16 chest opium, S. Abhraham; 56 chests opium, E. J. Abhraham; 20 chests opium, J. Peerbhai; 47 chests opium, Isaac Ezra.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 2.

Sartin, Vety-Surgn., Mad., Vety Department., on sick leave, from Madras.

MARCH 3.

Luckhardt, Col., Bo., Comsy. Genl., on duty, from Mhow.

Salmon, Lt., Bo., 3rd B. C., on leave, from Neemuch.

Pollard, Lt., Bo., Glouc. Regt., on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 3.

Strong, Col., Bl., A. Q. M. G., on leave to Europe.

Clarke, Capt., Bl., R. E., P. W. D., on duty to Bombay.

Broome, Bol., Bl., 2nd P. Cavy, to rejoin, to Edwardsabad.

Murray, Col., Bl., Staff-Corps., retired to Europe.

Ross, Col., Bo., 26th B. I., to rejoin, to Karachi.

Wilkinson, Br-Genl., Bl., Bgde Staff, on duty, to London.

Merriman, Lt., Bo., Marine Battn., on privilege leave, to England.

Saunders, Surgn-Major, Bo., Med Staff, from leave, to Mhow.

Manderson, Lt-Col., Bl., R. E., on leave to Europe.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. BAYLEY, Comdt. B.V.R.C.

Bombay, March 5, 1887.

1. The Regiment will parade for drill, under the Commandant, this day Saturday, the 5th instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 5 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 4-30 p.m. and those met on their way will have their fares paid by the Instructors. The following movements will be practised on parade:—Sections 3, 4, 6, 8, 23, (1 and 5) 25 (1) 30 (2) 32 (2) 33 (1 and 2) 34, 39 and part. II. section 19. 20 rounds of blank ammunition per man.

2. The Ranges are reserved on Wednesday next, the 9th instant, for E Company's annual class-firing, and on the 10th and 11th for B Company.

3. Attention is drawn to the fact that the period for annual class-firing ends on the 31st March and the Commandant hopes that all will complete their course before that date, as there can be no possible excuse for not doing so.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Cor s.

## ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, MADRAS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

*Octacamund, 25th February.*

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Battn Middlesex Regt.—Lieut E W M Norie, to be Interpreter, vice Lieut R de H Burton, proceeded on leave to England, dated 3rd Feb 1887.

"Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners.—Lieut J A S Tulloch, Bl Engs, on arrival from England, for duty with the Corps, to be Company Officer with effect from 11th Feb 1887.

22nd Regt Madras Infy.—Lieut T B Hawks, Wing Officer and Offg. Adjutant, is confirmed in the latter appointment, dated 14th July 1886.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to direct the following postings:—

Medical Staff.—Surgn M L Hearn arrived at Madras from Upper Burmah, to do duty, Station Hospital, Secunderabad.

1st Class Vety Surgn G Durrant, from Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, Secunderabad, to Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, Bangalore.

1st Class Vety Surgn T J Symonds, from Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, Bangalore, to Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, St Thomas' Mount.

1st Class Vety Surgn G F Davis, from Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, St Thomas' Mount, to Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, Secunderabad.

Vety-Surgn E H Hazelton, from Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, Secunderabad, to Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, St. Thomas' Mount.

10th Regt Madras Infy.—Capt A W Rendle, 8th Madras Infy, to be Adjt H Comp, 8th Mad Infy. Lieut H E M Mason, 20th Infy, the two latter at present doing duty with the 16th and 25th Regiment Mad Infy, respectively, to be attached to the Regiment till further orders.

17th Regt Madras Infy.—Lieut H St G Thomas, 19th Madras Infy, to be attached to the Regt, vice Lieut F H S Thomas, who will rejoin the 15th Mad Infy.

The following orders are confirmed:—By the General Officer commanding Burmah Division appointing Lieut M E O'Donoghue, 30th Mad Infy, to be Station Staff Officer, 4th Class, Shewaygin Dist, without prejudice to his other duties, from the 1st May 1886.

Appointing Capt C F. S. Alban, 7th Bo Infy, to be Station Staff Officer, 4th Class, Irrawaddy Dist, without prejudice to his other duties, from the 1st May 1886.

Appointing Capt R B Shawe, 16th Bl Infy, to be Station Staff Officer, 4th Class, Tharawaddy Dist, without prejudice to his other duties, from the 1st May 1886.

Appointing Lieut. J. C. Holloway, 7th Bombay Infantry, to be Station Staff Officer, 4th Class, Irrawaddy Dist, without prejudice to his other duties, from the 11th July 1886, vice Alban relieved.

Appointing Capt T Greenaway, doing duty, 30th Mad Infy, to be Station Staff Officer, 4th Class, Shewaygin Dist without prejudice to his other duties, from the 15th Jan 1887, vice O'Donoghue, proceeded to Moulmein.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have leave of absence:—

Staff Corps—Capt A G H Hayne, 15th Mad Infy, for 182 days, from the 25th Jan 1887 or date of departure.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut H W W Barlo, 1 Batty, 3rd Bgde, to the Nilgiri Hills and Madras from the 1st March to the 1st June 1887, on private affair.

2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief has been pleased to grant Lieut F I Maxse leave of absence in extension from 17th Feb. 1887 to 8th March 1887 on private affairs.

2nd Battn Royal Munster Fusiliers—Major J Croker for 182 days from the 9th Feb 1887, in extension of three months' leave granted him by the General Officer commanding Burmah Division, Nilgiris, on medical certificate.

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1734 Latimer, Gravson—Cardiff, Nov. 22.
331 Certes, Havsen—Cardiff, Nov. 25.
1705 County of Clare, M'Neill—Cardiff, Nov. 26.
1127 Abyssinia, Hilton—New York, Nov. 26—Put back leaky.
1322 Alice B. Cooper, Harding—New York, Dec. 4—Via Zanzibar.
1161 Edwin Reed, Fulton—New York, Dec. 4.
1284 City of Philadelphia, Wyn—New York, Dec. 8.
2073 Ardencraig—Clyde, Dec. 23.
1833 Esther Roy, Roy—New York, Jan. 18.

FROM OUT PORTS.

1267 County of Carnarvon, Roberts—Australia.
1277 Edinburghire, Page—Australia.
1295 Lady Cairns, Edwards—Mauritius.
408 Golden Russet, Smith—Mauritius.

SHORTLY DUE.

2092 City of Venice—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Feb. 21.
1466 Queen Victoria—Clyde—Left Suez Canal Feb 21.
1826 John Morrison—Batoum—Left Suez Canal Feb. 21.
1276 Empire—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Feb. 21.
1655 Olympia—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Feb. 21.
1180 Kangra—London—Left Suez Canal Feb. 22—Via Karachi.
1213 Yeddo—Hull—Left Suez Canal Feb. 23.
1421 Timor—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Feb. 23—Via Karachi.
2240 Worsley Hall—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Feb. 23.
1176 Mandalay—Middlesbro'—Left Suez Canal Feb. 24.
1209 Hay Green—Middlesbro'—Left Suez Canal Feb. 24.
1108 Golert—Moulmein—Left Suez Canal Feb. 27.
827 Inver ay—Bassorah—Left Suez Canal Feb. 28.
1749 Bay Tay—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Feb. 28.
2051 Energia—Tyne and London—Left Suez Canal Feb. 28—Proceeds to Karachi.
1802 St. Oswald—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Feb. 28.
1454 Huntingdon—Shields—Left Suez Canal Feb. 28.
1113 Draco—Hull—Left Suez Canal March 1.
1221 Asia—Harlepool—Left Suez Canal March 1.
2318 Persia—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal March 1.
1372 A iron lass—Leith—Left Suez Canal March 1.
1311 He ha—London—Left Suez Canal March 1—Via Karachi.
1088 N pal—Lim—P. & O.
1105 Golert—Moulmein.
1418 Duned n—Moulmein.
1702 Bretwalda—Suez—At Suez Feb. 24.
1732 Fort Phillip—Moulmein.

EXPECTED.

1929 Catania—New York, Jan. 27—Via Jeddah.
1411 Broasford—Cardiff, Feb 1—Ashore on Hasbro Sands.
1373 Cla Murray—Liverpool, Feb. 7.
1408 Hesperian—London, Feb. 6.
1934 China—Clyde, Feb. 9.
2019 Tasmania—London, Feb. 10—P. & O.
1700 Hankow—London, Feb. 11—P. & O.
1930 Clan Mackenzie—Liverpool, Feb. 20.
2033 Ashton Hall—Liverpool, Feb. 23.
2044 Baldinlay—Swansea, March 1.
1217 Barcelona—Cardiff.
1390 Astraea—Cardiff.
1440 Alcaston—Cardiff.
1451 St. Dunstan—Cardiff.
1987 Innishowen Head—Cardiff.
2000 Alnwick Castle—Via Perim.
1912 Kairos—Cardiff.
1410 Seawfell—Cardiff.
1833 Orion—Cardiff.
1717 City of Carthage—Liverpool.
2207 Roumania—Liverpool.
2321 Arabia—Liverpool.
2323 Asia—Liverpool.
1496 Clan Maclean—Liverpool.
2181 Rosario—Cardiff.
1647 Hornhead—Cardiff.
1343 Lady Armstrong—Cardiff.
1744 Kingston—Cardiff.
1469 Cairo—Cardiff.
1348 Sirocco—Liverpool.
1449 Sir Bernard—Liverpool.
1372 Elpis—Cardiff.
1975 Feverll—Cardiff.
1221 Aibert—Cardiff.
2252 Hobilia—London—P. & O.
1892 Algoma—Cardiff.
1629 Accomac—Cardiff.
1728 Inchgarvie—Cardiff.
1729 Aurelia—Cardiff.
2065 Atrato—Cardiff.
1478 County of York—Hull.
1419 Marco—Cardiff.
1716 Clan Macdonald—Liverpool.
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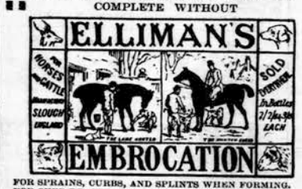


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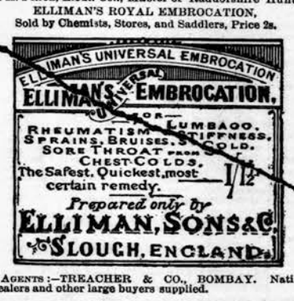


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CONTENTS.

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WESTERN INDIA: PAST AND PRESENT—Changes in Western India—Bombay not Founded by Desperadoes—The Merchant of the Olden Time—His Wealth altogether Fabulous—Child and Ozenden—Matters now more Fairly Adjusted.
CHAPTER II.
CAVE TEMPLES OF WESTERN INDIA—Visitors in Past Times—Karli, Elephanta, &c.—Monks, Manner of Life—Kylas—How Caves Disappear—Decay of Ancient Faiths.
CHAPTER III.
BOMBAY CASTLE—Area—Weighing Book—Dr. Wills' Amour—Captain Crabb—Dungeons—Big Bell.
CHAPTER IV.
MALABAR HILL—Walkeshwar—Lord of Sand—Old Temple—Stone of Regeneration—The Hill in 1812—Pilgrims in the Olden Time—Lady Falkland—View from Cape Bombaim.
CHAPTER V.
BOMBAY CATHEDRAL—Child's Malversation—Opening Oxenden's Design—Child's Danger—Associations—Day, 1718—Skirting the Tombs—Laus Deo.
CHAPTER VI.
AUNGIER'S CONVENTION—Facts of Land Question—Nature of Convention—Bombay a Seat of Commerce and Industrial Enterprise—Our Feudal Superiority—The Land of Bombay—Population at Different Times—Earth Hunger.
CHAPTER VII.
BOMBAY CIRCA, 1839—No Man's Land—Passage Out—Gastronomy in 1839—Europe Shops—Country Houses—Law, Justice and Police—Subjects of Conversation—Bombay Hunt and Races—Commercial Enterprise—Men of the Time.
CHAPTER VIII.
SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.C.—Napier a Bombay Man—Portrait—Hard Riding—Wellington and Napier—The Brother of the Devil—McMurdo of the Bloody Hand—Acquisition of Sind—Hard Times—Fame and Fortune—A Good Hater—His Contemporaries—Swearing at Large—Cardinal Points—Exit Carolus.
CHAPTER IX.
ELIZA—Sterne—Abbé Raynal—Eliza's Tomb—Daniel Draper—Mrs. James Eliza's Letters—Donald Campbell of Barbreck—James Forbes' Account—A Ball in Apollo Street, 1772—The Destroying Angel of Belvidere—Ladies of the Period.
CHAPTER X.
HILL CLIMBING, EAST AND WEST—Ben Nevis—Kilts and Calves—Ben Lawers in Excelsis—View from Ben Nevis—A Boulder in Motion—Heat in India—Lodging the Sun, Khandalla Gorge.
CHAPTER XI.
BOMBAY HARBOUR—Sagargad—Kolaba Fort—Ghaul—Francis Xavier—The Prongs—Old Woman's Island—Commodore James—Butcher's Island—Hog Island—Sion's Desolation—Bassein—The Bombay Islands.
CHAPTER XII.
ANGLO-INDIAN GHOSTS—Lord Brougham—Henry Salt—Warren Hastings—Probable Ghosts at Surat—The Dapoorie Ghost—Colonel Wallace's Ghost—Bombay Mint Ghost—Spirits from the Vasty Deep.
CHAPTER XIII.
ELEPHANTA—Cloaca Maximo—Big Snake at Elephanta—Tiger at Mazagon—Who made Elephanta—Decay—Henry Salt—Gibbon and Robertson—Death of General Pimble.
CHAPTER XIV.
THOMAS CORYAT—Arrival at Surat—His Travels—Christmas, 1617—Death—Biographical—Personal—Fame—Desire of Travelling—Defects—Did he know Shakespeare—Conclusion.
CHAPTER XV.
A FORGOTTEN GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—Sir William Medows—The Bombay of 1789—Antecedents—Jovial Times at Parel—Harris and Medows—Seringapatam—Brothers in Arms.
CHAPTER XVI.
OUR COINS—The Rupee—Sir Richard Temple—India Sink of Precious Metals—Gold Mines in India—Ancient Indian Coins—Forgeries—The Famine of 1876.
CHAPTER XVII.
HOW THE MUTINY WAS AVERTED IN BOMBAY—Forjett, Gunga Pursad, Lord Elphinstone Brownie of Blednoch—Mutineers Executed.
CHAPTER XVIII.
RAMLEH RECOLLECTIONS—Ramleh in 1840—Absolute—Norman Macleod—Mr. Bridge of Punch—Mohamed Ali—Mahlundeych Canal—The National Party.
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Index.

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This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

CONTENTS:

Coloured Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Route Round the World.
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China, & Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
The Route to England from India viâ the Pacific.
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India & abroad.
Table of distances on the Bhore Road.
Tonga Daks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
Coast Routes at and near Bombay to Goa.
Description of Bombay.
Postal Directory—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
Telegraphic Charges.
Rates for Foreign Telegram.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Telegraphic Charges.
Through Trains—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, & Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhowmuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, & Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore & Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian.
Local Trains between Callian, Tanna, Coorla, and Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
Railway Time Tables—
Bombay to Bhoosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhoosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggur, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Bellachore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo Road, Aimere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Aimere, Aboo Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Raimahal, Monghyr, and Luckiserai.
Luckiserai, Monghyr, Raimahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byranghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.
Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and vice versa.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and vice versa.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Bengal Central Railway.
Bengal and North-Western Railway.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj, Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Moguhat, and Dhubri, and vice versa.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
Abstract of Railway Regulations and Information—

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H.H. the Nizam's Railway, Nagpur and Chattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Kandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway.
South Indian Railway.
Pulni and Kothkund Railway.
Palna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
Nulhati State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies—
P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Bristol, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and vice versa.
Bombay to Shanghai and vice versa.
Bombay to Australia and vice versa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—
Calcutta to Marseilles and vice versa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste.
Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.
Rates of Passage money.
Anchor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rate of Passage Money
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie Nationale De Navigation—
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and vice versa.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire, and Busoorah and vice versa.
Calcutta to Chittagong Akyab, and Rangoon and vice versa.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca, and Singapore and vice versa.
Madras to Penang, Rangoon, and Moulmein.
Madras to Calcutta, Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and vice versa.
The River Stem Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debroogbur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The Indian General Steam Nav. Co.—
Calcutta to Assam, Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cachar (viâ Chandpur).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad viâ Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Aurungabad to Ahmednuggur.
Do. from to Mominabad Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer.
Do. from Assergeh.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Bhugwa.
Do. from Jhansi.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Goghe.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kairs Collectorate and Panch Mahals.
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattyawar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee viâ Nandair, Begalour, and Jeypore.
Do. from Secunderabad to Masulipatam viâ Beejwara.
Do. from Surat.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Punjab Yan Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
Routes in the North-West Provinces—
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Masuri, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almora.
Routes to the Punjab—
Umballa to Kalka, Pugshai, Kassoli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Keksir in Lahoul (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
Passenger Service, Simla and Umballa.
Routes to Kashmere.
Bombay Tramway Fares.
Rates of Boat Fares to Bombay Harbour.
Scale of Palanquin Bhe Authority Rates for Buggy, Shigram, Cab and Victoria.

Agents:

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| Bombay | Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co. |
| Poona | Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co. |
| Callian | Railway Station. |
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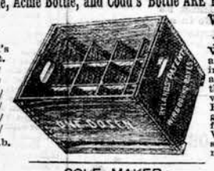

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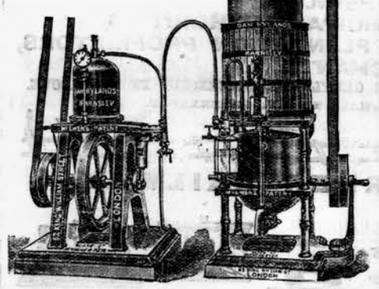

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For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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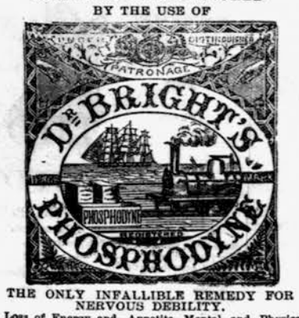


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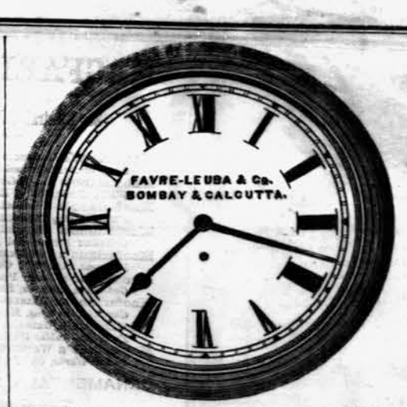


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